BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

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Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles

Large stock received, Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
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EDITED BY S. S. MOHNIMAN, I.C.S.—R.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HARNAMDAS PISHTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 135 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
13th August ..	"NOVARA" ..	6,850
20th " ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th " ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October,..	"SOUDAN" ..	6,696
8th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"MANTUA" "NALDERA" "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
13th August ..	"DILWARA"	To Colombo Straits and China.
26th August ..	"MALWA"	*Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
23rd September	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October ..	"MANTUA"	

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	... ...
11th August.	BANKURA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th August.	VASNA ..	Busreh Direct 11-30 a. m.
10th August	KARAPARA ..	E & S Africa Noon
12th August	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

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P. O. Box 122.

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Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th Aug	12th "
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	10th Aug.	22nd "
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	25thAug	7thAug
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	1st "	7th "
SeifukuMaru	M. Tonda	5857	5th "	20th "
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	3rd "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,60,60,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,300
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buonos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 287.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,75,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,88,75,55
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

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YOUR
MOTOR
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For all forms of Assurance please apply to

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or
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CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
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Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorje & Co).
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Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
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Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
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Lahore.

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MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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Managers

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Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
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BRANCHES.

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Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tobing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telek Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Wekervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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WANTED—A competent and experienced MILL MANAGER for an Up-country Cotton Mill. Must have vast practical and theoretical knowledge of Carding, Spinning and Weaving and ability to control labour. Excellent salary and prospects. Only those with the above qualifications need apply, stating age, experience, salary and enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 7017, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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A C10323

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B

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TO BE LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWNS in Homjee Hall, Mazagaon Road. Apply OWNER there.
C R 1048

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C R1047

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

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C R 1022

TO BE LET in Delhi, an lease, a five storied HOUSE, very near to the main railway station, situated on Queen's Road designed and built under the supervision of a European Architect, especially built for motor trade, can be used as a hotel or offices. Sanitary fittings up to date fitted with electric light and lift. For particulars apply to MASTER SHEOPARSHAD MADAN GOPAL, (Nilka Katra, Delhi).
C R903

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C9680

MAGNIFICENT DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H P 17 miles per gallon, owner leaving India. Rs. 25,000 sacrifice. For further particulars inspection etc. apply:—LOUIS DREYFUS & Co., Alice Buildings, 339, Hornby Road, Bombay.
J A C10375

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND LOOMS of assorted sizes with preparatory machinery. Write to Box No. 7025, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10351

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEHER LAC COMPANY, LIMITED.—A sound investment for share and Agency. Apply to Hd. Office, 97, Clive Street, CALCUTTA:
T

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR.
T C 10403

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, SAFES etc. on the 10th of this month Wednesday, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) opposite Graham & Co. or Bengali School, Parsi Bazar, Fort, B. G PAREKH & Co. Auctioneers.
T R1041

A Calcutta Firm of Stock and Share Broker and Member of the Association having deposited Rs. 25,000 with the Association and paid for the value of the Card is willing to sell same to any Indian. Apply to Box No. 7033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 10362

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. BELL ceases to be in our employ from this date.

G. M. ROSE,
Manager for India.

6th August, 1921. C10384

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINT & OIL WORKS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Love Lane, (near Byculla Bridge), Byculla, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts upto 31st March 1921.
2. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint two Directors who retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
WACHA DOSHI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1921. C10265

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bakri Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th August, 1921. C10402

NOTICE.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby notify for the information and knowledge of all persons concerned, that my son FULCHAND now aged 14 years, having addicted to vices, is misbehaving himself and incurring debts and liabilities for immoral and illegal purposes, for which myself and my estate is not responsible. A notification to this effect has been already published on 23-10-19. In spite of the notification I have reason to believe, that some people are helping Fulchand in his vices by giving him money and other things. I, therefore, again notify that any liabilities which Fulchand might have incurred or which he may hereafter incur will not be binding on me or on my estate and whoever deals with the said Fulchand, he does so at his own risk.

Dated 4-8-21.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL TUNGIA.
R1040

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Ijara for selling Toddy juice extracted from date and palm trees, situated within the limits of the Dharampur State for Samvat year 1978 and for certain villages of the state will be given by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd August, 1921, at 12 noon in the Hazur Office at Dharampur. Those who are desirous of taking the Ijara may present themselves at the office. The tenders for the Ijara will be accepted in the Hazur Office. The conditions of the auction will be read out at the time and shall be strictly followed.

KHANDUBHAI M. D.,
Revenue Officer,
Dharampur State.

Revenue Office, Dharampur State,
19th July, 1921. C10160

NOTICE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT REWA STATE.

THE next contract for the extraction and export of certain minor produce consisting of Bahera (Terminalia Ballarica) Harra, Harri, (Myrobalan or Terminalia Chibula) Aonla (Phyllanthus Amblica), Majith (used in dying) Catchu (Katha) Honey and wax, Gum of sorts, Chironji or Charoli, Tikhur, Bechandi, Country medicine such as Bhilawa, Banslochan, white and black Musli, roots of Pipra, Loadh, Roots of Chinar, Kamraj, Bhoraj, Tejraj, Hansraj, Balraj, Butch and Chitawar, Horns of Arna (Bison) and Horns and Hides of Chital, Roj and Stag, from the Southern Rewa Forests which includes Illaqua Kaun, Patrehi, Deori, Kothi, Jaitpur, Sohagpur, Beohari, Pathraula, Majholi, Gungour and Camp Umaria, i.e. the forests situated within the Inspectorships of Chandia, Bardhogarh, Sohagpur Jaithari, Beohari and Mad was will, be given by public auction at Rewa on the 31st August 1921 in the office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. The period of the contract will be for 3 or 5 years according to the orders of the Council of Regency.

The average income of the past 10 years to the State has been from October 1911 to September 1916 Rs. 50,500 per year, from October 1916 to September 1921 Rs. 75,000 per year.

Other conditions for the lease will be available in the office of the undersigned and will be announced at the time of bidding.

The contract period is to commence from the 1st October, 1921.

The auction will be held before Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye Revenue Member, Council of Regency, to whom further communication should be made.

V. K. MULYE,
Revenue Member,
Council of Regency, Rewa State.

Rewa, July 1921. C10336

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of August, 1921, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution would be proposed as extraordinary resolution viz:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on 7th day of September 1921, at the same time and place.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

By the Order of the Board,
Sd. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Out of the 6,00,000 shares into which the Capital of the Company is divided 16,666 were issued as fully paid up. Out of the remaining 5,83,334 shares 5,82,239 shares referred to in the Resolution have been allotted and 1095 remain unallotted. C 10379

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH—(Hitherto known as M. A. O. College). THE UNIVERSITY offers teaching in the following subjects: English language and Literature, History and Politics, Economics Philosophy and Psychology, Physics, Mathematics and Astronomy, Theology, Islamic Studies, Arabic language and Literature, Persian, Urdu, Law, Chemistry and Sanskrit.

Physical Education and games including swimming bath will be provided for all students. Horses are kept for daily instruction in riding.

COURSE OF STUDY:—(a) B.A. Honours, 3 years; M.A., 1 year. (b) B.A. Ordinary, 2 years; M.A., 2 years.

FEES: ADMISSION FEES:—(a) University admission fee, Rs. 5; (b) Caution money, Rs. 25; (c) Admission fee to a Hall, Rs. 3. (2) Tuition fees: (a) M.A. and M.Sc., Rs. 10 p. m.; (b) B.A. and B.Sc., Rs. 8 p. m.; (c) Law Class (i) For students who pay other tuition fees, Rs. 5 p. m.; (ii) for law students only, Rs. 5 p. m. (3) Boarding House fees: (a) Food charges, Rs. 10-8 p. m.; (b) Establishment charges, Rs. 3; (c) Rent, from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 p. m.; (d) Medical fee, Re. 1 p. m.; (e) subscription for games, Union club and University Magazine, Rs. 2 p. m. (4) Annual subscription for Swimming Bath, Rs. 2.

RESIDENCE:—Students may reside in one of the University Halls in the University premises or with approved guardians in the city.

ADMISSIONS:—The University re-opens for the next session on the 17th October, 1921. Accommodation will be reserved for students on the receipt of admission fee (Rs. 5) and admissions will be made on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October. Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University. For admission forms apply to THE REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,
ALIGARH.
C10324

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 114 for 100 shares of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing originally in the name of Mahesh Chandra Biswas, Tarkavagish (deceased). Notice is hereby given that anyone dealing with same will do so at his or their own risk.

For and on behalf of
The Indian & Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHINHBHAI,
Director.
C10401

NOTICE.

THE ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 7416 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., for 1,000 shares, standing on my name, is MISLAID or STOLEN, therefore I warn to the Public not to deal with the same receipt. Further if any one found of that, please return to the undersigned, otherwise the Company will issue a duplicate receipt for the same.

JAFFER MOHAMED HAJI BACHOO,
133-39, New Kazi Street.
R1045

TENDERS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half year ending 31st March, 1922, for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the dates specified:—

Particular of Tender.	Date of opening Tenders.
Supplying articles of Provisions and Hospital necessaries	17th August, 1921
Supplying Miscellaneous Marine Stores	24th August, 1921.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post The quotations must be shown in words as well as in figures.

For particulars see Notice No. 5440/Est., dated 22nd July, 1921, in the Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 28th July, 4th. 11th and 18th August, 1921, or apply to Marine Store Officer of this Dockyard.

E. J. HEADLAM,
Depy. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
TA C10255

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANCHERSHA DOSABHOY RANDERIA, the Administrator de bonis non of the estate and effects of the late Dosabhoy Framji Randeria has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, maintenance inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of non-agricultural land with the bungalow known as Delta Cottage and out houses standing thereon situate at Santa Cruz Danda Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Sub-Registration district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 2,380 square yards or thereabouts and bearing City No. 131, Survey No. 41, Plot No. 1 and Survey No. 376, Plot No. 1, Famt No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 3180 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Santa Cruz Station Road, on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the East by a passage leading to the Tank and on or towards the West by the Ghode Bunder Road and which said premises are assessed by the Notified Area Committee under Bungalow No. 22 and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ambalal Kisorbhai Patel as tenant of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C10416

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLY MAMOOJI has contracted to purchase from Mr. ABBERALLY VALIJI, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale lease, lien, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in their office at Tamarind Lane, in the Shilotri Bank Building, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Kalina, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana and more particularly described as below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area.	Assessment.
245	1	0	3-5½	10-8-0
,,	3	0	0-3	0-3-0
,,	,,	1	0-7	0-3-0
110	0	9	0-28	1-4-0

Dated this 6th day of August, 1921.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys
C10409

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SALE MAHOMED DHARAMSEY and GULAMALLI GULAM HOOSEIN have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. ALIBHAI MITHA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Ludhabhai Ebrahim is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Nishanpada Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93-1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. part of 3129 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3251 and Street No. 34-38, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Ebrahim Naya Gangji on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the property of Rahimtulabhai Pradhan and partly by the property of Koli Suckroo, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the property of the said Ebrahim Naya Gangji and partly by the property of Koli Suckroo and on or towards the South by the said Nishanpada Cross Lane.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1921.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10407

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(51, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Rajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 parcel 33 gold, silver and nickel plated pocket and wrist watches.
3 cases Nepthalen balls.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
4 cases each 600 bundles black silk Lamatta and 150 lbs. imitation silver thread.
1 case brass eyelets and rings about 400 gross.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shivji and Co. of Bhaiji Pala Street.
2 parcels perfume spirits:—Rose, kurmy, chipre and white rose.
On account and at the risk of the concerned:—
1 case 21 pieces cream and nacy roseana serge.
1 case 12 pieces Cream and navy roseana serge.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of "Defaulting Indentor", Messrs. Abdul Karim Abdullabhai and Co. of Bhaji Pala Street:—
Ex. S. S. Berma Maru.
SS—50 cases each 6 dozen school slate.
On account of the concerned:—
Provision consisting of Runyard prepared groats, "Chowchow" pickle, beefine, custard powder, sauce, assorted standard, pickle, and Club cocoa.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF FLAT, ROUND AND SQUARE STEEL BARS, STEEL ANGLES Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th August 1921 at 3 p.m. by order of the B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, at their premises Nicol Road, the following goods.

440 Flat, 116 Round, 31 Square Steel Bar Angles, 2 Steel rails.

MENESSE & Co
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Pledgee Mr. A. Hoosein and on account and risk of the Pledgors Messrs. Vilcassim Bros., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1921, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

One very valuable Diamond Necklace with a large size cat's eye pendant.

The above will be on view at our office from WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 134 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. C. Doctor and Co. and on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following:—

Ex. S. S. Franenfels.

About 134 drums Bleaching Powder, marked C. D. & Co./Bombay 1/134.

The above is on view at No. 13 Shed, Victoria Docks, for the inspection of buyers. And will be sold C.I.F.C.I., Bombay.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGURITE COURTOT
FIFTH WEEK
Episode 12th into the Ambush
,, 13th The Hidde Room
BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS
TOPICAL
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
OH PROMISE ME
Bolland Comic
TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Messrs K. D, and Brothers are happy to announce this Week Programmes of supreme beauty and interest at the

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
A Fascinating Photodrama of Italy by the celebrated Novelist
MARION CRAWFORD
"Whosoever Shall Offend"
(6 parts—6000 feet).
The Programme includes an "Innocent Ambrose" Comedy and
"The Great Bonfire of Foreign Clothes"
Four Shows To-day at; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)
The concluding Two Chapters, Four parts of the popular and powerful serial.
"The Lurking Peril"
The programme includes a 2 Reel Vitagraph Drama.
"Afternoon Miracle"
Together with a Jester Comedy in 2 parts.
"FRAMED UP"
and also the—
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS
To Night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT BOTH THESE CINEMAS
at the West-End Cinema and also at the Globe Cinema, the Film Version of the
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS
which took place on the Maidan near the Elphinstone Mills on Sunday the 31st July. Specially Photographed by the
EXPERT AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHER
Mr. JANSEY
This Film will be shown Both at the Globe and the West End Cinemas During the Current Week.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-da at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Famous English Comedienne

"Daisy" Harcourt

in her own original Comedy Songs and elaborate gowns.

The Fight Film

BASHAM VS PLATTS AND COOK VS GODDARD, AND OTHER FILMS

THE EXCELSIOR

SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 13th, at 9-30 p. m,

ALBERT E. FLEMING'S

late N. S. C., London.

ALL-ALLIES OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT

7 STIRRING 7

Contents

SPECIAL TEN ROUNDS

at Catchweight

BILL RYAN

10 st. 10 lbs. First appearance in India undefeated, winner 15 contests over all distances.

VERSUS

MILTON KUBES

Bombay 10 st. 9 lbs. winner 21 contents

Ladies Admitted. Don't delay book now. Plan and booking at Rose & Co.

Astounding News

The Greatest Fight of the Age will b! fought again shortly between

Dempsey

&

Carpentier

At Bombay's Leading Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT

6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ELENOR GLYN'S PROBLEM NOVEL

"THE REASON WHY"

Featuring

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

Next Saturday 13th August

The worlds Incomparable Dancer

"Pavlowa"

in a Picture nersion of the famous Opera

"MASANELLO"

The Dumb Girl

OF

Portici

THE EMPRESS

Di[illegible] Madan Theatres Ld.

MONDAY to FRIDAY 4 Shows:—

5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

MADAN'S FIFTH SUPER INDIAN PRODUCTION.

"MOHINI"

or

"The triumph of faith"

ADAPTED FOR THE SCREEN FROM THE

EKADASI LEGEND

Next Saturday

"No. 1 of the Big 5"

shown recently at the Empire.

Pathe's Super-Production

"1001 NIGHTS"

OR

The Sultaness of Love.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York 4th August 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		11 000
" Exports to Great Britain		5.000
" " to Continent		1.000
Futures at New York	Oct.	13 12
Futures at New York	Jan.	13.50
	Mar.	13.72
Spot Cotton at New York		13 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11 88

Tone:—Spot Cotton:—

Futures at New Orleans	Oct	12 66
	January	13.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		7 3/16
Demand Bills		3.59 37
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		61 1/8

Liverpool, 4th Augus 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		500
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	Fair demand	8 78
Sakels		16 00
	Oct.	13 12
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.	13 52
	March	13 76
As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)		
New Orleans 10 a.m. — —	Oct.	12 70
" " "	Jan.	13 03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th August, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Aug.	8 49
Sept.	
Oct.	8.67
Nov.	
Dec.	—
Jan.	8 81
Feb.	—
Mar.	8.93
April	—
May	8.96
June	—
July	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 62
September	8 63
October	8 79
November	8 87
December	8 93
January	8 93
February	8 98
March	9 04
April	9 06
May	9 08
June	9 10
July	9 12

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 4th August 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.15
" " Fully Good	5.65
" " Fine	5.90
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.00
" " " Fully Good	6.50
" " " Fine	6.75
" M.G. Broach, Good	7.30
" " Fully Good	7.55
" " Fine	7.80
" Scinde, Good	5.03
" " " Fully Good	5.53
" " Fine	5.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 4th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Aug.	15 40
Sept.	15.50
Oct.	15.50
Nov.	15 50
Dec.	15 50
Jan.	15 50

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAJESTIC

Remember Note.

Events of the two memorable days written with letters of gold in the annals of the future history of the progress of nation, are shown in their entirety at the

MAJESTIC.

WITH

Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran

by

THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.

A mythological drama depicting the scenes of ancient India in all its glory and valour.

Gorgeous Scenes Gripping plot.

BREATHLESS ACTION

Shows at 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

New York, 6th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	3 60 37

London, 6th August, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 50
In Germany	294.00
in Italy	83 76

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTE

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 4th Aug, 1921.

Stockholm	17.57
Christiania	28 17
Amsterdam	11.75
Switzerland	21.67
Petrograde	
Belgium	
Athens	

METALS.

London, 4th Aug. 1921

English best Seclected Copper	£ 70 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 0 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 104 1/4
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 23 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Fsance

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 1/4
Wr Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 57
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/4
Indion Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 1/
Government Securities 3%	£ 51

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept-Oct.	11 3/4
Plantation first Latex Crepe August	9 1/4

Tone:—Firm,

MONEY MARKET.

London 4th August, 1921.

Rates 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 5 8
" 2 months hence	38 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:— Quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
7 day Market loans	3 7/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2

p/o, since 21st ultimo.

WHEAT.

London, 4th Aug., 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
August Sept. ominal — 74 6

KARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. sellers 76/6

AUSTRALIAN Sellers 76

KARACHI BARLEY F.A.Q Quottod — 75/0

WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. not quoted — —

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 1/2
Hongkong	96
National	40

SEEDS.

London, 4th Aug., 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Best Sold
August-Sept. — £21 1/2

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs.
ex-Ship August,- Sept. — £21

TONE OF RAPESEED:— Quiet.

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship
July-August Nominal £29

TONE OF LINSEED:—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)
August September sellers — £23 1/2
Afloat Paid £ 22

Tone:—Quiet and raisier in sympathy with Argentine advices.

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per boat) Dec. Jan. New Crop Paid — £12
August Sept sellers 22 1/2

TORIA RAPESEED

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 4th August, 1921

Brown Java Sugar C & F, Calcutta September Oct sellers	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	—24
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	—25
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Sept. Sellers	—25/3

Tone—Strong Good Indian demand Buyess are unwilling to pay advance.

London, 4th Aug., 1921,

The Bnnk of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£128,400,000
Public Deposits	£16.300,000
Other do	£108,700,000
Govt. Securities	£476,00,000
Other do	£77,300,000
Notes and Gold	£18,100,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

From our Correspondent.

8th August 21.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 325 and steadily advanced till Rs. 329½. It then again touched Rs. 327½ and advanced gradually till Rs. 333¼. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 327¼ and Rs. 334½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 333. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 333 and closed at Rs. 334.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last but showed a steady undertone. It is likely that with continued favourable advices from America we may meet here with improved demand for nice ready cotton from Exporters. As our stocks are fairly large we would advise our friends to continue selling their ready cotton at every inquiry.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 8th August 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August	325
" " Bengal September	283
Fine Oomra's September	334

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 8th August 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August,	324
Fully Good Bengal September	288
Fine Oomra's September,	333

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 8th August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Gengal and Sind				
	Punjab	293	283	266
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4 343	333	313	..
M.G. Central P.	No. 1 373	363	343	..
M.G. Central P.	No. 2 358	348	328	..
M.G. Broach		338	328	313
Southerns 7		345	335	325

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th August, 1921.

		Bales.
Cotton	6579	
Wheat	8643	Cwts
Linseed	5825	"
Rapeseed	1865	"
Gingellyseed	1299	"
Popyseed	948	"
Groundnuts	4790	"
Castorseed	1907	"
Rice	6004	"
Myrabollams	117	"
Cottonseed	20704	"
Mowraseed	36	"
Gram	1175	"
Jawar	1684	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	385	"
Bajra	Nil	"
Coal	6548	Tons

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

8th August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	82	8	0
Do.	1	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 8th August, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper		84	0	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	92	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	92	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs.		—		
Panch teka joint		24	8	0
Copper English Barrs.		58	0	0
Brass Barrs.		39	0	0
Lead		51	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6 30 p.m. 8th August, 1921

	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a	p
Ready			
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	75	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	73	0	0
Whar, Karachi Bangla	76	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0
peseed, Cawnpore	12	8	0
aapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	84	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Teelseed, Black	65	0	0
Poppuyseed, White	16	4	0
Groundnuts	88	0	0
Mowrseed	8	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	55	0	0
Cras Cotton Seeds	—		
	—	—	
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug, Sept.	10	15	0
Wheat Oct.- Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	17	6	0
Linesed Dec.			
Rapeseed pril-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 8515 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sug. Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed SDec.			

MONEY ND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, 8th August 1921.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 32-2-6.
Bars Gold Forward Rs. 32-2-6
Bars Silver ready Rs. 99-0-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 99-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 98-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/4
Tone of Exchange. Steady.
On Paris. Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 297.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 317.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 307.
On Japan. Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 208½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 201.
On Hongkong. Bank selling D. D. Rs. 216.
On Shanghai. Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 300.
On Singapore. Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179.
On New York. Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 439.
London Gold ready s.
London Silver ready d. 38-12
London silver forward d. 38-6.
Tone of silver, Unchanged, India sold.
American cross rate on London Dols. 3.59 3/4.
French cross rate on London Frc. 46.50.
Italian Cross rate on London 84.00.
Swiss cross rate on London 21.71.
Belgium cross rate on London 48.50.
German cross rate on London Mrks 293.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/4.4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 65,
6 pe rcent Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan 1935, 104.

SHARES.

The share market was closed to-day.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotation Div. Nett to %p.a.	buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	220
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July.	14%	30
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,255
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	132
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	"	14%	39
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	"	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	" As.	12%	26
Union. 7½	50	" Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	££ 16
Eastern £5	£ 10	"	7%	Rs. 66
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	"	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A	£ 123	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
Mercantel B	£121	£ 25	"	16%	25½
Mercantel C	£ 5	£10½	"	16%	10½
National,	£ 12½	25	"	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	635
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	117
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	"	12%	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khuina Bhagirghat	100	"	4%	100
Larkhana	100		4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh	100		5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light	100	"	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	"	10%	190
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	"	4%	350xd.
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	"	4%	700
	P. Rs. 50	"	7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy.	O. Rs. 50	"	Rs. 6	151-4
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	3%	106
Surar Elect.	100	"	"	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
" " P.	1,000	Jan	35	370
Telephone	50	"	2	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100	"	"	375
Apollo	50	"	"	112-8
Asar Virji 75	100	"	30	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12½	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	"	35	1,400
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,900
Bombay Industrials.	100	"	"	80
Bradbury Mills	250	"	35	1,220
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1,160
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,670
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	"	260	3,020
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	2,900
Crescent	100	"	60	772/8
Currimbhoy	250	"	100	2,052/8
David	250	"	140	1,780
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,635
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	"	As. 3	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	675
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	245
Emperor Edward	100	"	100	1,550
Fazulbhoy	200	"	300	1,670
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,255
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,600
Globe	100	"	30	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100	"	50	270
Hindustan	1,000	"	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	"	10	230
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	"	150	2,155
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	732-8
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	680
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand	500	Mar-Sept.	50	1,700
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	"	35	675
Kohinoor	500	"	375	3,655
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Semdhia	100	"	25	410
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,650
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,200
Mathuradas Mills	500	"	100	1,200
Mever Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	412-8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	"	350	7,000
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern	200	"	60	1,162/8
Pabaney	250	"	100	1,080
Pearl	250	"	100	1,400
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,350
Planet Mill	100	"	5	300
Premier Mills	100	"	"	255
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	"	380
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	"	1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,075
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,075
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,335
Tata O.	500	"	15	1,700
Tata P.	500	"	5½	350
Union Mill	250	"	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	"	200	2,100
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	"	7%	500
Eastern India	1,000	"	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	00	"	100	882/8
Back Bay Bath	50	"	6	40
Badam Pile	70	"	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co.,	38 109	"	"	3 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corporation	123	"	Rs. 20	595
Burma Corporation New Issue	50 125	"	6	165 pr.
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,650
Bombay Ice Manufy	22	"	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation. O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	830
Bombay Steam Navigation. P.	250	Oct.	6%	100
Bombay Uganda 80	100	"	812	par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76	100	July	20%	70
British Burmah Petroleum	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15½xd
Eastern Chemical O.	15	"	10%	16
Eastern Chemical D.	1½	"	Nil.	35
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	"	40%	382½
Gobhal Karanjia 50	100	"	Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co.	109	"	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil O. 100	100	Dec-July.	7%	75nom
Indian Cotton Oil P. 200	250	"	7%	215nom
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	15	230
Josta's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	135
Kemp	200	July	20	147½
Marcks	100	July	12	100
Marsland Price Ord	100	"	4%	90
Marsland Price P.	100	"	7%	80
Mckenzies	100	"	30%	520
New India Insurance	25	"	"	23
New Union Flour Mills	100	"	25	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance	50 200	May	30%	370
Phillips	40	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	53	690
Scindia Steam 30	75	"	Nill.	10
Sirda r Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	35%	150
Stewart Jack	15 20	"	"	par
Tata Iron and Steel O.	51	Sept.	12	107/8
Tata Iron and Steel D.	30	"	61	560
Tata Iron and Steel P.	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
Tata Iron. Ord.(NI)	75	"	"	100
" " Def. (...)	400	"	"	530
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd)	55 100	"	"	35
Tata Oil Mills	100	"	"	150
Thacker	59	June	100%	330
Western India Chemical Co.,	39 100		—	

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal.
B—Buy. E—Ex. Div.

At the U. P. Liberal Conference, reassembling on Sunday the first resolution put from the Chair accorded loyal, hearty, and respectful welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The Resolution was passed with acclamation.—(A. P.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8.

S S Vasna, Darvell, Busreh.
S S Orteric Newton Newcastle.
S S Nizam, Park Java
S S Ismaila Glendenning, Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Yeddo, Normann, Calcutta
S S Nanaric, Mercer Calcutta
S S Chakrata, Logan Batavia
S S Hejaz, Leck Mauritius.
S S Clan Robertson, Urquhart, Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Merkara for Hamberg.
Steamer Nizam for Java

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 3020 tons, Captain H F Darvell arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushreh, with ballast.

S S Orteric:—The steamer Orteric 4077 tons, Captain C. S. Newton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coal

S S Nizam:—The T M Company's steamer Nizam, 3333 tons, Captain J. Park,, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Ismaila:—The B I S N Compainy's steamer Ismaila 3381 tons, Captain T J Glendenning, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Yeddo:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Yeddo, 2481 tins, Captain E. Normann, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Chakrata:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakrata, 3601 tons Captain A. P Logan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batavia, with ballast.

S S Hejaz:—The T. M. Company's steamer Hejaz, 2483 tons, Captain J. E. Leck. will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mauritius with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Robertson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3103 tons, Captain P. Urquhart, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Cochin, with same bottom cargo.

S S Naneric:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Naneric 3634 tons Captain A Mercer, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

8th August 1921.

S S Cranfield for London:—56 cwt lambskin David Sassoon Co.; 4 bales cotton carpet Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.; 1 bale woolen carpet, King King and Co.; 3 tons, lentils, King King and Co.; 40 cwt condiment S. P. M. Poonjagee and Co.;

S S Cranfield for Hamburg:—925 bales cotton, Volkart Brors; 1200 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.; 26000 cwts. ajoaseed, Volkert Bros.; 260 cwts poppy seed, Volkert Bros.; 200 bales cotton K. Thaker and Co.; 2503 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 1375 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co. 2000 cwts myrabollams D. Bhicajee.

S S Merkara for Antwerp:—504 bales cotton, Ralli Bros and Co.

S S Merkara for Rotterdam:—4004 cwts myrabollams D. Bhicajee.

S S Elysia for Hamburg:—175 bales cotton, Volkerts Bros.; 605 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand and Co. 585 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.; 50 bales cottonfly C Chandulal and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, K. Thaker and Co. 300 bales cottonfly, Kalyandas Bros.; 2 bales cottongoods, H M Mehta and Co.; 403 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.; 2002 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—4000 cwts linseed, Volkert Bros.; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David and Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S S John Sanderson for Hongkong:—70 cwts gum bisabole, E. Nowropee and Co.; 277 cwts. gum E. S Abdulkyam and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—1600 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha; 6 cwts ivory A. J. Kalcuttawala; 580 cwts. ivory N M K Kaisha;

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—497 cwts. ivory, N. Fatehally and Co.

S S Calcutta for Hongkong:—86 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S S Kasdo Maru for Kobe:—187 cwts colombo roots, E S Abdulkyam; 150 bales cotton, Susuki.

S S Seifuku Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand and Co. 1000 bales cotton Osaka M. Kaisha; 1100 bales cotton, Teikoku M K Kaisha; 40 cwts gum frag. D Ramjee and Co.; 75 bales cotton C. Bomanjee and Co.

IMPORTS

8th August 1921.

S S Naneric from New York Agents:—W. and A. Graham and Co.:—636 bales cotton domectics, 30 cases cigarettes, 200 ca es condenced milk, 6 bdles white zinc, 20 cases Antiphologestine 110 cases batti soap, 30 keges paint 10 cases paint, 30 cases burners, 2085 bdles lubricating oil; 2000 cases mineral colza, 100 keges lubg. grease 51 boves clocks, 20 cases Vasline peters leum getty, 29 bbles dye stuff 40 bdles aniline.

S S Naldera from London. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—389 bars silver, 14 cases silver ware 3 boxes spicie, 1 box pearls, 5 bdles ivory, 3 boxes sovereigns 6 cases dollers.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIAN STATES.

Agricultural statistics are still imperfect in Indian States and are not systematized like British India. Hence it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the actual area under cultivation, the kind of crops that are raised and the number of live-stock that is in existence. The Government of India have taken up the question of improving the agricultural statistics of Indian States and it is expected that in future the statistics will come up to the level of British Indian statistics.

The Statistical Department of the Government of India has secured figures from only 53 Indian States for the year 1918-19 and in these States is not included the improvement of the state of Hyderabad. The total area of the 53 reporting states is 196,642,000 acres and the population is 33 millions. Of this area, about 10,167,000 acres are occupied by forests and about 20,188,000 acres are not fit for cultivation. The net area actually cropped in 1918-19 was 29,369,000 acres, i.e. about 33.1 per cent of the total area. Of the total cropped area, food-crops, including sugar and fruits and vegetables monopolised about 80.3 per cent and non-food crops, such as oil seeds, fibres and fodder, occupied 19.7 per cent. Of the food grains javor had the largest area, next came wheat and lastly rice.

Land Revenue figures are avalable only for twenty-five states and it is surprising that Baroda has failed to furnish the list. The incidence of taxation varies in different states. The highest incidence, per acre, of land revenue on fully assessed area is levied in Cochin, where it is Rs. 2-6-4. The lowest incidence is that of Marwar with its 3 annas 2 pies. Of three states Mysore enjoys the largest land revenue of Rs. 1,08,08,782.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARTITION SUIT BY MAHOMEDANS.

ALLEGED CUSTOM OF INHERITANCE

ACCORDING TO HINDU LAW.

Bai Chapoanbibi and others.
vs.
Amirbhai Hisambhai and others.
Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. H. Wagle, First Class Sub Judge of Surat.

The facts material to this case have been fully given in the following judgment of Justice Shah:—

"This appeal arises out of a suit brought by the widow and the daughter of one Chhajubhai for partition and separate possession of their 5/32 share of the property described in the plaint according to Mahomedan Law as heirs of the deceased Chhajubhai. The defendants are the brothers of Chhajubhai. They raised various defences to the suit including the plea of special custom relating to inheritance in this particular family of which they and the deceased Chhajubhai formed one branch.

The trial Court holding that the custom was not proved decreed the plaintiffs' claim.

The defendants appealed to the District Court which came to the conclusion that the special custom pleaded was established and therefore dismissed the plaintiffs' suit.

The plaintiffs have appealed to this Court and contend that the special custom pleaded does not specifically include the plea that the law of the joint family of the Hindus, with the incident of survivorship was applicable to this family. It is further urged that even if the custom pleaded may be understood in a comprehensive sense so as to include this plea, the instances proved do not establish any such custom. The custom pleaded was that the parties to the suit were nominal Mahomedans, that the Mahomedan law of inheritance did not apply to them, that they did not adopt it, that they were governed by the Hindu law of inheritance, that they adopted the same from ancient times that a widow or a daughter did not get any interest or share in the property when there were sons in existence according to the invariable custom prevailing in their family from times immemorial, and that therefore, the widow and the daughters did not acquire any right in the estate of Chhajubai.

It seems to me that the custom as pleaded only means that as regards inheritance the family is governed by the rules of Hindu law and not Mahomedan law. But I do not see anything in the statement of the plea of custom to indicate that thereby the defendants intend to contend that the whole law of the joint family, with the incident of survivorship would also apply to the parties. This is a point of importance, because in the present case it is essential for the defendants who are brothers of the deceased Chhajubhai, not merely to establish that the sons would exclude the daughters and the widow of the propositus, but that the brothers would exclude the widow and the daughters. According to the rules of inheritance under Hindu law the widow and the daughters would not be excluded by the brothers, if they were separated members of the family. But if the law of joint family with the incident of survivorship, applied to the family, and if it were not shown that the defendants were separated from Chhajubhai in interest, the claim of the widow and the daughters would be defeated. From this point of view the plea of custom appears to me to be open to the objection that the extent to which the defendants must go in the present case in order to succeed was not specifically pleaded.

It is urged, however, on behalf of the respondents that the plea of custom was understood in a comprehensive sense in both the Lower Courts, and there is no reason to take a limited view of the scope of the custom set up by them. I am not prepared to say that this is a sufficient answer for not stating the custom in a specific and clear manner so as to enable the Courts to consider the evidence with reference to the custom in that sense. In my opinion it was necessary for the defendants to have defined the special custom which according to them was applicable to the family, and which had the effect of modifying the ordinary law of succession.

Assuming, however, that the custom pleaded was understood in the general and comprehensive sense suggested by the defendants the next question is whether the evidence in the case is sufficient to establish it. It would appear from the instances that if there is any special custom in derogation of the ordinary rules of succession, which in the absence of any proof of custom would apply to this family, it is only to this extent that the sons exclude the widow and the daughters from inheritance. But in the instances cited, taking the effect of those instances at its highest, there is nothing to show that there is any custom beyond it.

As regards the general custom which the defendants seek to establish there is practically nothing in the case beyond opinion evidence and the general probabilities, as suggested by the fact, which it may be taken for the purposes of the present appeal to be proved, that the sons inherit to the exclusion of the daughters and the widow. It seems to me that the Lower Appellate Court has practically thrown the burden of proof upon the plaintiffs who rely upon the ordinary law, and has taken the circumstance that because no instances contrary to the alleged custom are shown by the plaintiffs the custom in the wider sense must be held to be proved. It seems to me that the contention of the appellants is right. In my opinion the defendants have failed to allege and prove in this case that the law of joint family with the incident of survivorship, applies to this family as a special custom. The evidence adduced by them is wholly insufficient to prove that custom.

It is hardly necessary to refer to any decided cases on this point, but it would not be inappropriate to refer to the case of "Abdul Hussein Khan v. Gibi Sona Ders. 45 I. A., p 10." where the parties were Mahomedans as in the present case, and where a special family custom in derogation of the rules of Mahomedan law was pleaded. The observations in that case, including the observations which have been quoted by their Lordships with approval from the case of "Mirabibi vs. Yellanna 8 Mad. p. 464," have a bearing on this case, and in my opinion they amply bear out the view which we take both as to the unsatisfactory nature of the plea of custom and as to the insufficiency of proved facts to justify the inference as to custom in the comprehensive sense suggested by the defendants.

As the Lower Appellate Court has not recorded any findings on points Nos. 6 to 10, I think that the case must be remanded to that Court for findings on those issues. The question as to the extent of the plaintiffs' right according to Mahomedan law is left open to be argued and decided at the final hearing.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. B. K. Desai with Mr. P. B. Shingne and Mr. B. D. Mehta appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, 1921.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Testamentary Suit for dismissal. (In Court.)
T and J 13-21—Re Nazaralli Manjibhai deceased—In person, Mahomedalli v. Abdulla Nazaralli, Chatwala, Edg. G W and Co.

For Exparte Decree.

365-20—Edg. G W and Co. Messrs Mirzamal Nathalia a firm v Messrs Jetha Virjee a firm, Tyabjee D and Co.
Sect 754/8163-21—Aru H D and Co, Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Rehman. v. Ramchandra Radharavan, Amar and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court).

Long Causes.

1373-16—Purshottamrai and Co., Navadipa Chandra Pramanik v Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co, Little and Co, Part heard.
2411-19—Judah and S, Chandranath Chandrabathi v Zahroonssa Begam and ors, Merwanji K and Co, As part heard by order of Kanga J of 29-7-21.

Short Causes.

1514-20—Khandwalla mad Co, Sangidas Jesiram v Monji Vallabhdas, Amerchand and M.
1531-21—Amerchand and H. Eruchshaw Cooverji Lilaywaila v Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, Judah and S.
445-21—Pandia and Co, Ranchhodbhai Tulsey bhai a firm v Dayabhai Dwarkadas, H B Chothia.
413-21—Jam R and D, Purshotam Ruttonsey v Nanabhai Bhimbhai, Ragh N and Co.

For trial of issue.

32-21—Merwanji K and Co, Seth Vithaldas Gulabdas v The Hyderabad Deccan Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co, As per J's 11-5-21.

Long Causes.

2811-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Gulam Hussein Bundeali Haji v Valli Mahomed Haji Gani, H B Chothia.
593-21—Malvi M R and Co., Khimji Khetsey and Co a firm v Jetha Hira and anr, Hiralal Th and Co.
S C 448-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Jetha Hira v Khimji Khetsey a firm, Malvi H R and Co.
2685-19—Bhai K and G, The Sholapur Spg & Wvg Co Ltd v B B Vipper and Co, Khandwalla and Co.
3344-19—Mirza M and M, Dady Limji Batlibhoy v Bombay Cotton Co a firm, Payne and Co.
3516-19—Payne and Co, Pirojshaw Sorabji Gazdar v Dady Limji Batlibhoy, Mirza M and M.
1305-18—N C Dalal, Vithaldas Karsondas v Sha Krishnadas Nagindas, Pandia & Co.
3200-19—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ibrahim v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.
3240-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Shivax Cambatta v Jehangir Nusserwanji Modi, Shroff and V.
469-21—Mulji and Th, Nanalal Bhagirath a firm v Ramkuvar Heraka a firm, Motilal and D.
1673-20—Daphtary F and D, Haji Shaik Mahomed Shushtary v Simon Reuben & ors, Little and Co.
101-21—Mulji and Th, Punamchand Hakamchand and ors v Khemchand Vardichand a firm, Moti and D.
2032-18—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co v Vadilal Purshottamdas and Co a firm, Motichand and D.
933-21—Craigie B and C, Ratilal Vrajlal and Co a firm v M Nagarsheth and Sons and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

Long Causes.

1900-18—Payne and Co, Abdulabhai Fazalbhai v Salebhoy Tyabji a firm, Captain & V. Part Heard.
1498-19—Daphtary F and D. Nagindas Balubhai v Keshavlal Bulakidas, Dikshit M and H.
2883-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ratilal Lakhichand v Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K and G.
3147-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Valji Purshottam a firm v Ranchoddas Purshottam a firm, Edg G W and Co, Ferreira and V.
3241-19—Payne and Co, Damodar Haridas a firm v Nandlal Devidas a firm, Patell and Ezekiel.
2062-19—Malvi M R and Co, Shamaldas Sukhnand and ors v Madan Gopal Ramjidas a firm, Judah and S.
855-17—Smetham B and L. Hazarimal Hemaji and ors v Kashinath Moroba & ors, Mantri and Co.
2410-19—Mehta L and Co, Jamnadas Narseydas v Vithaldas Bhugvandas a firm, Mulla and M.
3169-19—Pandia and Co. Ramdas Bhoja and Co a firm v Ghasiram Surajdin a firm, Shamrao M and H.
2682-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Gowraj Fatechand a firm v Valumkhundi Padha Venkata Subbayya and China Venkata Subbaya a firm, Khambatta & Co.
51-19—Tyabji D and Co, Mansing and Co a firm v Ramchandra Chandulal Marfatia, Merwanji K and Co.
2458-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Essaji Adamji Jafferji v Tyabally Essaji, Matubhai J and M, For postponement.
3336-19—Mulla and M, Lalchand Jusoodanand and Co a firm v Naoroji Cooverji Nagpurwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3165-19—Rustomji and G, Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed v Motilal Ichhalal, Motichand and Devi.
2069-19—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Latiff Ayub Haji Jaffer and ors v Haroon Haji Jaffer, Jam R and D.
2532-19—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia & Co v Abdul Aziz and Bros, Mer K and Co.
2031-19—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakisan Shambhudas a firm v Goverdhandas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.
471-21—N C Dalal, Nagindas Thakordas v Shamrao Pandurang Chaudhari, Mulla and M.
982-21—Mirza M and M, Abdul Rahim Ibrahimji Soudagar and Co a firm v Bhimji Narayanji Dalal, Bhimji & Co, Tyabji D and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

5581-19—Matubhai J and M, Ghelabhai Jamnadas and anr v Tricumlal Narandas and anr, Motichand and D. Tyab S and Co.
3539-19—Craigie B and C, The Manockji Petit Mfg Co Ltd v Messrs G H Roy a firm Motichand and D.
3591-19—Amerchand and M. Mathuradas Gordhandas v Harshdrai and Co a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
2986-19—Mehta L and Co, Hirji Bhagvandas & Co a firm v Mohanlal Sarupchand a firm.
5162-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Shamaldas Motichand v Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.
105-20—Unwalla P and P, Bai Sarup widow v Mulchand Manji, N C Dalal and Co.
3035-20—Mulla and M, Shanker Pandurang Chaudhari v Pandurang Jiwaji Chaudhari and ors, F. H Pavri.
3272-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Morarji Jayram Naranji v Nathalal Sunderlal & anr.
20-20—Raghavayya and N, Rauchoddas Mathuradas and Co v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm. Mehta D and L.
1474-21—Chitnis K and M Bhanji Kasod and anr v Purshottam Mathibhai and anr, Amin and D.
1535-22488-19—Dubash and Co. Kanji Jagganath v Jugjivan Anandji and anr, Motichand and D.
2950-19—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramji a firm v Padamsey Damodar a firm, Jam R and D.
892-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Ltd v Nandlal Dooda a firm, Wadia and Co.
893-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Ltd v Nandlal Dooda a firm, Wadia and Co.
894-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Ltd v Nandlal Dooda a firm, Wadia and Co.
895-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Ltd v Nandlal Dooda a firm, Wadia and Co.
2735-19—Malvi M R and Co, Damodhardas Tricumdas v Nazaralli Samsuddin, Little and Co.

MR. BAPTISTA'S RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I expected Mr. Baptista to confirm my view about his responsive co-operation with the Government, expressed in my letter which was published in your paper of the 2nd instant. But to my regret, I find, he has not done it yet. Never mind. What I wanted to say to him is this. I have good reason to believe that Mr. Baptista is a non-cooperator who likes the idea of non-cooperation, although he may have his own difference like other Congress leaders regarding its programme. If this be true, I think, Mr. Baptista was not justified in consenting to deliver a speech, which he did the other day, on behalf of a League which is bent upon rooting out the non-cooperation movement and under the Presidentship of one who condemns the very idea involved in it. If it could be said that his action in doing this was conciliatory, well, if it were really so, it should have been admired very much, were it not the fact that the lecture was arranged on the same day and at the same time when there was another mass meeting on the Chowpatty sea face where all the eminent Congress leaders were expected to speak. This was just attempting to divide the general public of Bombay into two. This is quite capable of bearing the interpretation that Mr. Baptista is drifting to the other side. At least, the public who are not as clever and political as Mr. Baptista, will agree with me in this matter. I say this not with any bad motive, but respectfully appeal to Mr. Baptista who I know, is one of the men today whose knowledge and guidance India requires very badly, and because I fear, he may suffer the same sad fate as the other living examples who have forfeited their right of speaking on the public platform by their unsettled views.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. T.

Bombay, August 7.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL EPISODE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On return from my week-end I went back to the Elphinstone College Hostel to inquire if my letter, in your hospitable columns, had been able to draw some light on what now seems a scandalous hush up. I learnt that the authorities did speak through somebody; but so far as the substance of the matter was concerned, the speech was more silent and misleading than silence itself. For after all what did the authorities say?

(i) That those 'respectable gentlemen,' after a promise to the Principal on the 14th instant to the effect that they would send in an apology the next day, sent a letter to the Principal though their solicitors, denying the charges, and unequivocally refused to give any sort of apology not to talk of the sum of money as compensation;

(ii) that all the facts were put before their' (Principal's and Students' Solicitors, Messrs. Little & Co. and from the advice given by them the Principal *believed* 'that Government would not be able to take any action in the matter, such as would bring about the requisite result;

(iii) that it was so advised by the said solicitors that if individual action was taken by those who received hurt, injury or insult; it might prove successful. But the Principal did not think it advisable for the students to do so;

(iv) that the whole matter had been referred to Government and the Principal was awaiting reply from them. Now it may be made clear that all these 'thats' were enunciated before a meeting of the residents on the night of the 22nd instant when the superintendent presided; and the very fact that not even a syllable of them was contradicted by the presiding deity proves that they were even substantially correct.

(1) May I know what were the charges made by the Principal against the Europeans, which they are alleged to have denied through their solicitors? Do they deny that they entered the Hostel premises after 10-30 by jumping over the locked gate and rushed to assault students setting aside the Ramoshi who tried to stop them? Did not the students show bodily injury in the presence of the Principal, the Superintendent and a couple of Police officers?

(2) On what authority did the Principal tell the students on the night of the 14th instant that those 'respectable' gentlemen were prepared to give an apology in a suitable form?

If it is the Government who mean to do the needful in the matter, will the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye please see that they carry out their part in the act quite honourably and dutifully?

To sum up: One of the students at the meeting of the 22nd instant is reported to have attempted to show to them where they were regarding the matter and from the information of the authorities I am tempted to tell them: *They are nowhere.* The Principal is helpless, the Supdt. is helpless and their students are helpless if not hopeless for reasons best known to themselves.—Yours, etc.,

"NO. 7."

"GANDHI CAP" IN HIGH COURT.

We understand, from enquiries made at the Bombay High Court by our representative, that clerks working in the Registrar and Prothonotary's Department are allowed to wear the "Gandhi Cap". As a matter of fact the Prothonotary has no objection whatever to his clerks wearing any kind of cap. He, further, assured our representative that he has, up to now, not taken any action against any clerk wearing the "white cap".

THE ECONOMIC POINT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After reading the criticism of the "Political Economist" I think there has been still a mistwisting of the whole point and I hope you will spare me a little space for reply.

There was no statement of mine which led him to make a distinction between an individual trader and the whole country of India. It is natural that when great commercial issues arise between two countries for a particular kind of trade we, rather than using the name of individual trader, use the name of the whole country. When we say that India exported this much what we mean is of course that Indian traders did it and not the geographical map of India. When I said that India could demand bullion what I really meant was that Indian traders could do that.

Again now-a-days almost all our international accounts are settled through banks which discharge the international obligations, making payments in bullion whenever necessary supposing for a moment that India is not a political dependency of England and consequently she has not to pay any Home charges and that there is no Secretary of State for India empowered to issue bills on the Government of India, will it not happen, in case of the trade balance between England and India being in favour of the latter, that England would have to remit this balance in India's favour in gold? India is not concerned whence England brought this gold; whether she received it from other countries or from India for her previous visible or invisible exports is not India's concern. But between these two countries there is a political connection and the Secretary of State is empowered to issue bills on the Government of India to meet the Home charges. But the Secretary of State in a wise man and knows India's trade requirements and hence issues bills in excess of his wants, thus keeping gold with him which ought really to be with India. During the war India had a huge balance of trade in her favour and England being unable to discharge these obligations, the Government of India resorted to ordinances in currency legislation increasing the Fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve from 14 crores to 120 crores and thus paying India in paper. Had India been independent she would have done what America did during the war. She would have utilized this favourable balance in redeeming the English capital that has been invested here in hundreds of millions of pounds. India, let the Political Economist" know, does not suffer from indigestion of gold. She has still to equip her industries and it will be very long before India will suffer from a plethora of gold.

Again no body questions the fact that more imports than exports is a sign of the prosperity of a nation but the point in question was that it is a matter of choice for a country what it shall import and what not.

Again when I said that "at the end of every year trade accounts are settled etc. . . . . " I never implied that there was *only one day* when the accounts are adjusted. If I say that on such and such day a certain thing happens it never means that it will happen only on that day, otherwise this would be a strange logical conversion! These banks which always make payments and receive them might be, I think at least once a year, clearing their accounts between one another—which in this case would become the end of the year. I think there was no necessity for the Political Economist to convert the dictum as he calls it with the help of a strange logic.

I fail to understand how he maintains still his original contentions which consisted of only two alternatives for India either to substitute any other article for cotton goods or to decrease her exports to that amount artificially.

India can well utilize that much excess of her imports in redeeming the English capital that is invested here and thus saving herself from any further drain in the shape of interest on capital. She can utilise it in a thousand and one other ways she has to borrow capital for her industrial purposes as she has also done in the past and now she can well pay off her debts to become economically independent.—Yours etc.,

RATILAL B. MEHTA.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

PARSIS NOT "FUGITIVES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I note that the word 'fugitive' occurs in your leader of today while writing about the Parsis. The view consistently held by your paper throughout is that the Parsis are no fugitives in this land, they have come and settled here in times immemorial in pursuit of trade and that 'they have been expelled from Persia' is one more myth in Indian history as written by interested parties. The following, among others, are the reasons, adduced.

1. More than half the Zoroastrians of the world are still in Persia.
2. The Persian Zoroastrians do not attest to it. Had it been otherwise there is every reason to suppose that they would have preserved it as a sacred memory.
3. This being a momentous fact in the history of Zoroastrians mention would have been made in the Persian Zoroastrian records. But we find no such mention there.
4. Zoroastrians are not molested today in Persia—in fact, my Parsi brothers never were.
5. According to the vast majority of educated Muslim opinion Zoroaster is a prophet of Islam.

"There is no compulsion in religion" as the Coran puts it. Islam preaches tolerance; Islam is peace and it can do nothing else. The subject is amply dealt with by that eminent Parsi scholar, Mr. Nariman, in his work 'Iranian influence on Moslem literature' reviewed in your editorial columns in times gone by.—Yours, etc.,

UKHWAJA, Anjuman Islam.

Bombay, August 5.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

GOVERNOR TO MEET INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER COMMITTEE

We understand that a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will be held to-day at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Secretariat, to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to discuss with him the following questions relating to the Bombay Development Scheme.

(a) Further information regarding figures of major heads by which the total of rupees eight crores and fifty lakhs is reached.
(b) Causes which are responsible for the original estimate of Rs. 4 crores and given by the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad having increased to Rs. 8 crores and fifty lakhs.
(c) Grounds in detail on which in the opinion of the Government the Development cannot be made a transferred subject
(d) Reasons for not having a governing body for the Development Department instead of the present Advisory Committee.
(e) Whether the Government can give assurance that there is no conflict of engineering opinion with regard to the Backbay Reclamation Scheme.
(f) The purchase of Stores.
(g) The employment of Indians on the staff of the Development Department.
(h) Any other points that His Excellency wishes to deal with to secure full'est cooperation.

"SATANIC" V. "MALIGNANT & UNLAWFUL."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sometime back the Marathi Journal "Lokmanya" in an editorial on the Drink Tariff had said something to the effect that it was wise and appropriate on the part of Mahatma Gandhi to direct the liquor vendors to Government to try to make good the amount paid to the latter as a price to obtain the license. It also observed that under the circumstances what else Mahatmaji could do than direct the Satanic liquor vendors to Satanic Government for refund. Like are always welcomed by like. On reading the word "Satanic" used in connection by the liquor vendors, I shuddered and thought within me that the same Editor of the Lokmanya had made himself too bold in pronouncing this opinion of his and had also erred in his enthusiasm. But no, he was right then and is doubly right now for in what other ways could you strongly nounce the liquor vendors after reading the petition addressed to our local Governor in which they accuse our revered leader's action as "malignant and unlawful." Assuming for a moment that they got the police help, do they think that pickets will not be posted in fear of prosecution? They will be reposted keeping in view that weakness, cowardice and dishonesty need protection and not truth. Here it will be as predicted by Mahatmaji that if the vendors persist in continuing their dirty business, the blood of the innocent pickets will flow freely.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. SHAH.

Bombay, August 6.

KHANDWA MUNICIPALITY.

A resident of Khandwa Town writes that the Municipal authorities there, at the time of appointing a new Secretary, which post has fallen vacant owing to the late Secretary's going on 9 months' furlough should keep in view the provision of the Rule 2 of Sec. B. of the Municipal Manual which states the qualifications required of the candidates who apply for any Municipal post carrying pay of Rs. 50 or more. He further points out that out of the three candidates for the situation up till now the Head Clerk of the Municipal office satisfies the qualifications required for the secretaryship and besides he has got a thorough knowledge of the local affairs.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 7th August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29.650
Temperature of Air	deg.	80 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 6
Dew Point		75 4
Relative humidity of Air		0 86
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. .. .. cloudy—10)		9 6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		82 0
Minimum do do		76 3
General direction of Wind		W,WS,W.
From Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	229
Fall of Rain	inches	0.40
Total fall during month	"	2 05
do. year	"	64 51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th		0 23

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Stil
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sunday.	14th Aug	m9 7	25 7
		8 42a	24 2

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Sunday.	14th Aug	m2 0a	18 4
		3 11	20 7

WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 8.

Rainfall has been widespread and a depression has formed at head of the Bay. This will probably move westwards and cross Orissa coast today. A western disturbance is giving rain in extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west of United Provinces, Punjab, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad, north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east of United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat, south-east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy five inches, Moulmein one and a half, Diamond Island, Akyab two, Burdwan one, Daltonganj one and a half, Sambalpur, Gaya, Naya Dumka one, Jhansi, Meerut, Roorkee, Delhi two, Simla one, Dharampur three, Hissar, Lahore, Lyallpur a half, Ambala, Khushab three quarters, Dera Ismail Khan, Mount Abu one and a half, Nowgong one, Sutna two, Amraotu one, Saugor, Pendra two, Jagdalpur one and a half, Calicut two, Cochin one and a half, Nizamabad, Hyderabad, Mercara, Cuddalore one, Madras one and a half, Calingapatam, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Rajputana, Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 8-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 8th 1919.	June 1st to Aug. 8th 1920.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 50	64 73	49 51	33 14
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 00	00 00	55 14	37 88
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0 00	00 00	53 16	37 07
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 00	00 00	58 23	37 63
Kamp & Co. (C. Hill)	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th August 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north and east. Rawalpindi reports 6.24 in. Lahore 0.46 in. Ambala 0.85 in. Hissar 0.42 in. and Delhi 1.76 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and temperature generally lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west of the division, Agra and Jhansi reporting 0.18 in. and 1.83 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature is lower than usual in the north-west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen at Mount Abu, the amount reported being 1.28 in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen at Rajkot, Neemuch and Indore, the amounts reported being 0.11 in. 0.12 in. and 0.11 in respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and night temperature is lower than usual on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—All stations report rain; Jubbulpore has had 0.30 in. Saugor 1.82 in. Hoshangabad 0.53 in. Khandwa 0.37 in. Akola 0.61 in. Amraoti 1.14 in. Nagpur 0.39 in. Chanda 0.72 in. and Raipur 0.76 in. Skies are heavily clouded and day temperature is lower than usual in the east of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Bombay has had 0.50 in. Ratnagiri 0.40 in. Mormugao 0.33 in. and Karwar 0.46 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in east Hyderabad and a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Poona reports 0.26 in. Belgaum 0.26 in. Nizamabad 1.02 in. and Hyderabad 1.10 in Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in east Hyderabad day temperature is lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is fairly active over the greater part of the reporting area. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan, east Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, the United Provinces and the north and east Punjab and a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar, south-west Rajputana and on the Madras coast. Principal amounts are: Hyderabad 1.10 in. Saugor 1.82 in. Jhansi 1.83 in. Delhi 1.76 in. Mount Abu 1.28 in. and Madras 1.31 in. An area of low pressure in the north of the Central Provinces is affecting the weather in the adjacent parts.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Central India West and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Punjab with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Rajputana. It is probable that there will be an increase of rain in Central India West, Gujarat and the east United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th August 1921.

The monsoon has again been active in northern India but weak in the Peninsula. The trough of low pressure is projecting into the head of the Bay and a depression may form there. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar Kashmir, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India East, east Hyderabad, Coorg, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Baluchistan, south-east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island four inches; Victoria Point two; Mergui, Bassein one and a half; Tavoy, Diamond Island four; Lashio one; Myitkyina one and a half; Dinajpur one; Berhampore one and a half; Sambalpur one; Daltonganj one and a half; Naya Dumka one; Mukteswar three; Bahraich, Mussooree one and a half; Bareilly two; Meerut five; Simla one and a half; Gulmarg one; Fort Sandeman one; Pendra three; Hanamkonda two; and Cuddalore two.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the above Association on the 30th of July last, it was decided to hold the second Conference of the Local Self-Government and Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency on some convenient days before the end of November next in Bombay. It was further decided in the meeting to form a Reception Committee consisting of at least 100 members to undertake all arrangements about the Conference.

All communications about this Conference may be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Anandrao, R. V. Ranjit.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

The Diamond S. and W. Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 59-41 Apollo St., 3-30 p.m.
Mail steamer "Devanha" with mails of July 21 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Past Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

ZUZUART.—John F. Zuzuart, of Ralli Brothers, died last evening, funeral leaving his residence Sheolal Motilal Mans Belasis Road, Byculla at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for St. Peter Church, Bandra

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the City on the 7th of August was 135 as compared with 116 of the Corresponding Day of last year. There were two attacks and two deaths from plague.

FORT LANDLORDS MEETING.

A meeting of the landlords of the Fort North will be held at the Bai Bengali High School, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort tomorrow Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider what steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of all concerned.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

An urgent meeting of the General Body of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at China Bang, Girgaum Back Road when members are requested to be present.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Mr. Hallai will deliver a public lecture on the Back Bay Reclamation at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m when Mr. L. R. Tairsie will preside.

KHADI STORES AT DADAR.

The G. Ward District Congress Committee has opened a Khadi shop in the office Khandke Building, Dadar, for the convenience of the public. Pure Khadi cloth, Caps etc., will be available as also charkhas, cotton, Asaras. All are requested to take advantage of this shop.

THANA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Thana District Congress Committee a mass meeting will be held on to-day at the Vegetable Market in Thana at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to condemn the order of the District Magistrate, Thana, of the 20th July. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and others.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Nathaniel Rama Rao, who had been converted to Christianity in 1878 was taken back into Hinduism after the necessary Shuddhi Ceremony by the Mangalore Arya Samaj on 31st July last. Mr. Rama Rao, who was highly connected before his conversion to Christianity, has been for the last few years showing a desire to return to Hinduism. In response to an appeal issued by Pandit Dharma Deva Siddhantalankar, a graduate of the Kangri Gurukula, to converts to come back to Hinduism, Mr. Rama Rao applied to join the Arya Samaj, and after a "Havana" he was given the sacred thread, and taken back to Hinduism. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of orthodox Hindu gentlemen.

A PARSI COMMITS SUICIDE.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Sorabji Cawasji Tantra, a Parsi, aged 35.

The deceased's brother Jamshedji an Insurance Clerk, said the deceased was unmarried. He was last seen alive on Friday at 10-15 p.m. in an Irani's shop at Mazagaon. The witnessed missed him in the morning. The deceased said nothing to the witness when he saw him on Friday night. He had some trouble in connection with a married woman. A letter dated the 5th instant addressed to Mr. Dinshaw Pestonji Kapadia, No. 6, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, in which the deceased asked the latter to look after his mother brothers and sisters and to see Mr. Paymaster, pleader about stopping a case which was pending in the High Court. The hearing of the case was fixed for the 11th instant. The letter in question was found in the cupboard of the deceased on the evening of the 6th instant. His body was found floating in a well near the house last night.

After the evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DEATH BY COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Sonibai aged 25, who died on account of a garden wall falling on her. It appears that a garden wall, under construction, at Walkeshwar Road, suddenly collapsed on the evening of the 7th instant burying under it a woman Sonibai. She was immediately removed to her room about 100 yards from the place of occurrence and before she could be removed to the hospital she died.

Inspector Copping led the evidence.

Tookaram Bamaji, the husband of the deceased deposed that they were working on the 7th instant on Walkeshwar Road. A new garden wall was being plastered. It belonged to Mr. Chandra Sing. At about 6 p.m. they stopped work. The deceased was working inside with three men while he was on the outside of the wall. He heard the wall collapse and went to the spot and saw the deceased lying under the debris.

Dr. Walsh the Coroner's Surgeon, said that she died of multiple injuries which could have been caused by a wall falling on her.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

C. P COUNCIL.

NO SUBSIDIES TO TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

After lunch, on Saturday, the important resolution re separation of judicial and executive functions was moved by Mr. Jaywant. He quoted opinions of several eminent English Judges and Indians pointing out that separation was quite essential in the interest of justice being dealt evenly to the public, and said that reform was long over due. The resolution was supported by all except one or wo on the ground of prestige, and that the collection of land revenue would suffer if the revenue office are deprived of criminal powers. Som members pointed out that the Land Revenu Act provides ample powers for the collectio of revenue.

The Hon. Mr. Joshi, on behalf of Government replied that Gov ernment was by no means unsympathetic to any proposal coming from the Council, backed by public opinion. He discarded the argument of prestige advanced by some members. He urged the Council to consider the scheme in the light of cost involved, and asked the Council to suspend its final judgment till the scheme which Government intended to put forward shortly was considered.

Though the Government accepted the resolution, it was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES.

Mr. R. S. Mahajani moved his resolution recommending grant of subsidies to local bodies or recognised temperance associations to carry on the temperance propaganda. Mr. Wills, Excise Commissioner, and the Hon. Mr. Joshi, the Home Member, opposed the resolution on the ground that there were some existing associations, ostensibly for temperance but they carried on N. C. O. propaganda with a view to paralysing Government and the sanction of subsidies in the case of such associations would mean subsiding the N. C. O. movement. At the suggestion of one member the debate on this resolution was adjourned.

SEX DISQUALIFICATIONS.

The resolution by Mr. R. M. Deshmukha re removal of the sex disqualification with regard to franchise was withdrawn by him on Mr. Jaywant's suggestion that it would not be binding on Government in the absence of one month's notice.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5

The market for jute shares ruled very quiet with only a small business reported Coal shares were rather quieter but a fairly good business was put through. In the miscellaneous section a fair turnover was reported but with no special feature of outstanding interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aldih 140 c.r., Adjai 382, Baraboni 18-4, Bengal Bhatdeh 15, Bhalabarree 59-4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 39, Barra Dhemo 11-14, Burrakur 54, Central Pench 12-4, Ghusick 28-12, Kendaadih 9-4, Karanpura Development 72-8, Katras Jherriah 111, Neetooria 10-8, New Beerbhoom 38-6 and 39 s.l., North Damuda 10-4, North Laikdih 12-8, Patmohna 11, Pench River 17-8, Pench Valley 408-8, Pench Consolidated 2-8 discount.

Jute:—Anglo-India 260, Alliance 360, Century 7-8, Craig 6-4, Fort William 260, Howrah 31-12, Hooghly 65, Kamarhatty 620, Kanknarrah 390, Kinnison 748 s.l., Union 427-8 s.l.

Tea:—Bishanauth 10.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 8, Bengal Paper 73, Bengal Brass 2-4, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 5-3, Bowreah Cotton 1000, British India Corporation 11-4 s.l., Cliveden Coke 16, Central Provinces Cement 7, Cawnpore Textiles 1 discount, Dunbar Cotton 495, Hatirkool Oil 9-8, Imperial Bank (coutry) 348, Indian Standard Wagon (pref) 55, Kesoram Cotton 17-8, Madan Theatres Ltd. 10-6, Marshall Sons 8-6, New Savan Sugar 11-4, New Ring Mill Cotton 835, Somastipore Sugar (New) 12-4, Tata Industrial Bank 3-8 prem, Tinnevelly Textiles 16-8.

The Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 60-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 60-8. War Bonds (short loans) 100-6, 1925 at 100-2, 1926 100-1, 1928 at 100-2, and 1930 at 100-4 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand Bills one shilling three eleven sixteenth pence.

LABOUR ACTIVITIES.

TRAMWAY MEN NOT TO GO ON STRIKE.

The Secretary of the Central Labour Federation writes:—

The Tramway authorities have notified the Union officials that the staff at the Kingsway Workshop had to be curtailed solely owing to the insufficiency of work. It is also understood that further dismissals are not contemplated. In view of this, the men are advised by Mr. Baptista not to go on strike.

THE VICTORIAWALA'S MEETING.

There was a successful meeting of Victoriawallas on Sunday in the Maidan, near Boribunder. Despite the hand bills issued by the owners, and the rain, the men turned up in large numbers, and evinced genuine enthusiasm in forming the "Victoriawalla Union" Nearly 400 men were enrolled as members on the spot.

MOTOR WORKERS UNION.

A meeting of the delegates of the Motor Workers' Union, representing different Establishments, was held at the Charni Road Gardens. A mass meeting has been called for Sunday.

MILL HANDS.

A meeting of mill workers is being called for to-day in Parel. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected to preside.

The War Office announces the disbandment of four cavalry regiments, namely the 5th Royal Irish Lancers; the 19th Royal Hussars; the 20th Hussars; and the 21st Lancers

CORPORATION MEETING.

INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION.

UNSATISFACTORY TELEPHONE SERVICE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the President of a meeting of "mill-hands" asking for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the city; particularly in the northern part of the Island. The letter was forwarded to the Schools Committee for their report. It came out in the discussion that in spite of the expenditure which had trebled the number of children in the schools had not increased during the last two years.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The question of telephone service again came in for discussion and complaint were made against the unsatisfactory nature of the services given by the company. The English Press again came in for blame because, it was stated, they were not giving lengthy reports of the many speeches made by the many members of the Corporations on so many occasions. At the previous meeting of the Corporation it was suggested there was some occult reason for the suppression of the reports on the part of the reporters. The vernacular press was held up as an example for the English papers to follow. Ultimately the applicants were informed that Government had already been approached by the Corporation in the matter.

COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. K. Bole, president of a meeting held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha forwarding copy of a resolution passed at the meeting asking for the introduction of free and compulsory education in the city.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said the letter required consideration at their hands. Everywhere there was anxiety for the introduction of free and compulsory education and Bombay should not lay behind. He moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the School Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded the amendment.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved another amendment that the applicant be informed that the Corporation have already approved of a scheme of free and compulsory education in ten years.

He did not think any use would be served in sending the question to the Committee as they had already considered the subject.

Mr. Marzban seconded.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said the Corporation wanted a considered report from the School Committee, and he did not consider that the mission of the Corporation was like the laws of the Medes. Two years ago the number of school boys was 28,000 and since then it had not increased, although the number of schools had increased and the expenditure had trebled.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas did not think they would be doing the right thing if they did not send the question to the Schools Committee for report. He complained that very little progress had been made since the late Mr. Gokhale brought a resolution in the Imperial Council.

Mr. Mirza wanted the whole question to be expedited.

Mr. Jehangir Cursetji said the Schools Committee were considering the question, and they were only waiting for the Census Returns.

Mr. J. A. Wadia complained that no explanation had been given as to why the expenditure had trebled without any increase in the number of schools boys. He hoped when compulsory free education was introduced in the city the Corporation would also see that the boys were fed properly, for they did not want education to be given to children on empty stomach.

Dr. Sukhia said progress was being made in regard to education.

The question was then put to vote and Mr. Joshi's amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

DEATH OF LORD REAY.

Dr. N. E. Sukhia moved: 'That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay place on record their profound feelings of sorrow and regret on learning of the death of Lord Reay who was the Governor of Bombay from 1885 to 1890 and under whose regime the Municipal Act of 1888 was passed, giving a large extension to the principle of Local Self-Government in the City of Bombay. His administration was marked by continuous and comprehensive reforms in the spheres of public education, medical relief and other works of public benefit. That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to Baron Eric Mackay with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy with him and his family in their bereavement.'

It was a sad loss, he said not only to the city but to the whole country. He was a great administrator and had done great service to the country in many spheres.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded.

The resolution was passed after several other members had spoken.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Corporation considered letters from Messrs. B. A. Kayum and Company and from the Agents, Gaghan Paint and Varnish Company Ltd., complaining that the telephone service was most unsatisfactory and in spite of repeated reminders nothing was done to improve matters. The telephone service it was stated had become a curse instead of a blessing and that it was seriously handicapping the public in their business.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved that the applicants be informed that the Corporation had already asked Telephone Company to take adequate and efficient measures to remedy the various grievances of the public in regard to the unsatisfactory state of the Telephone service at present rendered by the Company.

Mr. Dhondy said nothing was done by the Company in spite of their many complaints. He wanted to know whether there was any guarantee from the company that they should give the public a satisfactory service. If they had not then give them their request they could only beg of them to do so.

RIDING ROUGH-SHOD OVER CORPORATION.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy complained that the Company was riding rough-shod over them. It was stated in the city that the Company were giving them bad service because they wanted Government to give them an extension of their period. He thought they should write to Government to force the company to give them better service.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST ENGLISH PAPERS.

Mr. P. J. Marzban complained of the reports appearing in the columns of the English papers. If those papers had only done their duty, as his own paper was doing, he had no doubt that the company would have listened to their grievances.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said if Mr. Marzban would only buy a hundred copies of the English papers and send them on to the Company there would be some use, and the English papers would then be pleased to report the proceedings fully.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the "Times of India" had treated his remarks in the last meeting as a huge joke and he did not think there was any occasion for that. He thought the whole matter was very scandalous and they must compel the company to give them better service.

The proposition was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Friday next.

SILENCE MEANS CONSENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—*At last* we *know* now that Englishmen *do* discuss the movement, that Mr. Gandhi's "following can be counted in millions," that the movement is "a daily topic in all the Clubs, and that opinion is evenly divided as to the methods employed." *How was one to know all this before?* Can we find it in half-a-year's printing efforts of the "Times of India", or its evening edition? Shall we find all this friendship and sympathy in the daily distortion of truth that appears in the columns of the Anglo-Indian press, that is doing so much to embitter feelings?

Will not many of us be the wiser for "Eny-Meeny's" letter? Will not many clerks, typists and others of the masses know that the "sab" does understand, that he *knows* the whole case, but that he cannot find an outlet for his fair and sympathetic views, save through the columns of the *Indian* press, Will it not help to promote better feelings? The happiest bit of news is that regarding "India for the Indians"—for we are told that "the majority of Britishers are absolutely in favour of it." So that silence meant consent. How much happier should we all have been to have known all this earlier! The masses can only judge the English by their press Your correspondent shows us that that is *not* fair judgment. How then shall we know, unless we have some more friendly correspondence, unless each individual makes his views known? We know the truth now. For this we are indebted to a correspondent "Eny-Meeny", as true a Club-going-man as ever was, (his aversion to laying aside his "usual" shows this) and he shows us how difficult it is for English opinion to make itself known, and that the daily whining is that of the half-breed,—that the bark of the Bull-dog is friendly. We have a real Indian press, why do they not start *a real English paper?* Anyway, my "effusion" has not been in vain.—Yours etc.,

A.F.S.T.

Bombay, August 8.

ADVICE NOT WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the suggestions made by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni to Messrs. A. Hyland Ltd., in your issue of today's date, we would suggest that this gentleman confines his attention to his own business which is that of conducting a Servants Supply Agency, and does not make suggestions regarding matters about which he obviously known nothing.

We would assure Mr. Kulkarni that we are quite capable of looking after our own interests and do not require assistance from outsiders.—Yours, etc.

Clerical Staff.
A. HYLAND, LIMITED,
Hughes Road,
Bombay.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

FAMINE RELIEF.

In addition to the amounts already acknowledged in these columns, we have received the sum of Rs. 21 from Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed. Jamal Building (3rd floor) Chowpati, for the Khulna Famine Relief Fund.

Also Rs. 5 from one who signs himself "An humble being."

The Egyptian cotton crop amounted to 4,770,000 cantars during the year ending July 31st compared with 5,643,000 cantars during the previous twelve months. The feature of the past season's figures is a decline in exports from Alexandria which totalled 398,000 bales compared with 827 bales during the previous season.

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

GOVT. POLICY OF REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 8.

With the exception of three resolutions, all resolutions passed at the U. P. Liberal Conference, which concluded its sittings yesterday related to subjects of all India interest. In an eloquent speech Pandit Gokarannath Misra moved the Conference's disapproval of Non-Cooperation movement as injurious to the best interests of the country, and of condemnation of the acts of violence committed by people in some places. Pandit Gokarannath also moved a resolution pointing out the necessity to introduce the principle of responsibility in the Central Government and make the provinces wholly autonomous after the term of this Council. In moving that he said no more progressive reform than that could be desired, and in urging for that reform, the Liberal party showed that it was alive to the best interests of the country.

A resolution suggesting the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the Aligarh riots and the conduct of police in that connection was adopted on the motion of Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, who alluded to the conflicting nature of the reports the officials holding that there was an organised attempt to attack Government servants and loot Government property, whereas non-officials alleging that the police was not actuated by the desire to maintain the peace and order but to have revenge on the people. A resolution expressing strong disapproval of the policy of repression adopted by the Government as evidenced in particular by the extensive and indiscriminate exercise of powers under sections 144 and 107 Criminal Procedure Code and other preventive and punitive provisions of law was also passed.

PUNJAB GRIEVANCES.

Pandit Krishna Prasad Kane, of the Servants of India Society, moved a resolution about the Punjab grievances, and said that unless those grievances were redressed there would be discontent in the country. What was considered a settled fact by Lord Morley was set aside and the same could be done in the case of the Punjab when the Prince of Wales comes to India. The appeal of the Duke of Connaught to forget the incident would be unacceptable and unless the Liberal party obtained redress for the Punjab, it was no use their opposing Non-Cooperation.

Rai Bahadur Ananda Swarup moved a resolution urging that control over the services should be vested more largely in the local Government. Mr. A. P Sen moved a resolution supporting the Swadeshi movement, and in his speech while exhorting them to take to Swadeshi, he condemned the spectacular demonstration of industrial patriotism in boycott and burning foreign clothes at the time when the country had not even half the output of clothes to meet its demand.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST IN SWADESHI INDUSTRIES.

The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Minister, in supporting the resolution, spoke of Government's deep interest in the development of Swadeshi industries, and mentioned the steps taken by Government to achieve that end. After condemning the boycott on economic grounds, he said the Liberal Party was keenly alive to the development of Indian industries, and that even official liberals had come to support that resolution. The resolution insisting on equality of treatment for Indian settlers in the Colonies, protesting against the anti-Indian agitation in Kenya Colony, and welcoming deputation consisting of Hon. Mr. Sastri and Messrs. Kunzru and Carbett to Fiji was also passed.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS.

On the motion of Major Ranjit Singh, supported by Dr. R. K. Tandon, the resolution urging separation of civil from military of the Indian Medical Service, and protesting against the action of the British Medical Council in declaring the Indian medical graduates unfit for registration in the United Kingdom in view of the maternity training was also passed. A lengthy resolution urging reduction in the military expenditure and Indianisation of higher grades of the Indian Army was adopted. Several resolutions put from the Chair, included suggestion for an immediate repeal of the repressive laws, protest against the proposal to further increase of salaries of the Imperial Services.

ABOLITION OF DISTINCTION BETWEEN RACES.

Resolutions urging Government of India to amend, as early as possible the Criminal Procedure Code so as to abolish distinction between Indians and Europeans, that members of the Indian Territorial Force should enjoy some designation and status, the Indian auxiliary force, which should be officered by Indians, and that members of the university corps should receive the same training as members of the officers' training corps do at British Universities, were also put from the Chair. Resolutions strongly urging the Government of His Majesty to suitably revise the Turkish Treaty and suggesting that the Criminal Branch of the Judicial Service should be placed directly under the control of the High Court.

Resolutions of provincial interest related to the Allahabad University Bill and the Oudh Rent Amendment Bill. As regards the former the resolution urged for liberalisation of the measure. The resolution on the Oudh Rent Bill in making suggestions for further amendment, strongly protested against the clause relating to undesirable tenants, and urged its deletion from the Bill.

Continued from column 6.

De La Nougende and Marton; Forwards: Moorhavo, Ford, Lynn, Riches and Morris.

Embarkation Staff:—Goal.—Lee; Backs: Littlewood and Milward; Halves: Braganza, Dufly and Hill; Forwards: Norris Taylor, Robinson, Snow and Jackson.

Referee:—Mr. J. McGrath.

There will be no match to-day the next game being between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Embarkation Staff to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS v. LANCASHIRE MATCH ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 8.

The match between Lancashire and the Australians had to be abandoned owing to rain.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 8.

The match between the Australians and Lancashire was resumed to-day at Liverpool before 5,000 spectators. The Australians, who were 123 for 1 wicket overnight, continued batting on a drying wicket and with the score at 317 for 5 declared their innings closed. Bardsley made 124 and in the course of his innings hit 2 fives and 13 fours. This is his eighth century since the commencement of the Australian tour in England. Andrews contributed 88 and hit ona six and 11 fours.

Lancashire were 31 for 2 wickets at the iunch interval, after which rain prevented any further play for the day.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5
Recd. 2 p.m., August 8

Hampshire beat Gloucester by an innings and 52 runs.

Kent beat Middlesex by 243 runs.

Glamorgan drew with Somerset but led on the first innings.

Warwick drew with Worcester but led on the first innings.

Yorkshire drew with Leicester but led on the first innings.

Derby drew with Northants but led on the first innings.

All the matches, which were drawn, were abandoned owing to rain.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LIST OF PLAYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

The following have been asked to be present at Oval on August 13th to play in the Fifth Test Match Tennyson (Captain) Fender, Douglas, Woolley, Mead, Brown, Russell, E. Tyldseley, Parkin, Hallows, Hearne, Parker, and another player will also be invited.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

Pittsburg.—In the first set of the Davis Cup Singles Woosnam showed flashes of brilliance but afterwards deteriorated before Anderson's hard and accurate driving. Englishman led by 3/0 in the fourth set but was subsequently outplayed. The match between Lowe and Hawkes was dull. Both remained at the back of the court and the contest became a test of ability at placing long shots. Hawkes lost the first two sets through his inability to cope backhand with Lowe's volleys.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—In the Davis Cup Doubles Todd's service was deadly, while Anderson's lacked precision and force although his playing was timed just right. Englishmen's team work was at times excellent but Woosnam was unable to match the speed of Turnbull and Woosnam's back court play was erratic.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A, BEAT EMBARKATION STAFF (4-3)

Now that the winners of the League have been decided interest in the remaining games seem to be waining as evidenced by the small gathering present to witness the match between the Y. M. C. A. and the Embarkation Staff yesterday. The game, however, proved to be most uninteresting, the football being of a very poor order. The exchanges were fairly even and the ball was carried up and down the field, but neither side showed anything like decent combination. Up to about ten minutes the Embarkation Staff looked like being the winners, but then the Young Men got a move on and drew level, while they scored the deciding goal within the last minute of play.

The first ten minutes of play was incidentless, and then the Staff got a move on and Robinson scored for them. Even play followed for some time till the Embarkation again began to press. They were attacking when Riches got possession and got away. After covering a lot of ground he gave to Morris, and the latter centering finely enabled Ford to find the net. The Staff again returned to the charge, and Dufly added the second goal for his side. This was all the scoring in the opening half.

On resumption the Embarkation Staff soon broke away and Snow scored their third goal. They continued to attack, but without result however. Soon the Y. M. C. A. got the upper hand and for one not of the help had the best of the play. During this period they scored twice, Ford being responsible for both goals, and just in time a penalty kick enabled Nongerde to put his side ahead. The Y. M. C. A. thus won by four goals to three. The teams:—

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal.—Rees; Backs: Macdonald and C. Kelly; Halves: Rodgers,

Continued in column 5.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 9, 1921.

KENYA.

It passes understanding why so responsible a statesman as General Smuts should seek, at the present critical juncture, to prejudice the cause of Indians in Kenya Colony by giving expression to views of a wholly unwarranted and statesmanlike character, such as he is reported to have communicated to a representative of the "Daily Telegraph." General Smuts does not consider that Indians are capable of colonising in Kenya "without the supervision and direction of Europeans." Left alone, Indian colonists, says General Smuts, would not be able to "control" the native population. If by "colonisation" General Smuts means the ruthless exploitation of the "natives" and their country in the interests of the coloniser and if by "control" of the "natives" he means keeping them in perpetual slavery or semi-slavery, as is being done by the White man in most of the countries he "colonises", then we agree that the Indians are bad colonisers and that they are also bad administrators of "natives'" territories. But if by colonisation is meant peaceful human intercourse and the development of the resources of the country in the common interests of both the colonisers and the original inhabitants of the land, we certainly maintain that Indians are as good colonists as any to be found in the world. The past history of India records ample evidence of successful colonisation by Indians in Siam, Java, Ceylon and Central Asia, and even in East Africa itself; for hundreds of years before a White man set his foot on it's soil Indians had settled down there and peacefully colonised the country. Their relations with the "natives" of the soil were of the most amicable character. If now a section of these latter pretends to dislike Indians, it is solely due to the unholy incitements of the white settlers and their missionaries, who prostitute their sacred calling by preaching race-hatred instead of promoting the brotherhood of man. No doubt, one day the "native," when his eyes have been sufficiently opened by education, will realise that the White man, his self-styled *ma-bap*, is no more enamoured of him than he is of the "native" of India.

But for the present, the East African "native" easily lends himself to be a tool in the hands of his White "protector" for his own destruction or enslavement. Such is the tragedy of Imperialism to-day! And General Smuts is not ashamed to be an exponent of such Imperialism! But, how does the question of the protection of the "natives" at all affect the question of granting to Indians their rightful status as British subjects? As Mr. A. B. Keith rightly points out in the "Times", such protection cannot certainly require that Indians should be treated as an inferior race. The plea of the Whites of Kenya, as of their compatriots in other parts of the Empire where backward races are to be found, seems to be prompted not so much by a love for the "natives" as is pretended, as by fear that if a non-white race like Indians is admitted to a higher status than that allowed to the "natives," the latter too will begin to clamour for the rights and privileges of which they have been robbed by their White "rulers." That must appear to be the real ground for the refusal to accord Indians their rightful status in the Empire. All other pleas of Indian incapacity to colonise territories and to control the "natives", or of the "natives'" opposition to the grant of franchise to Indians, and so on, are rank hypocrisy, which deceives none. It is reported from Kenya that the Whites there have formed secret organisations to resist Indian claims in every way. We need not doubt these reports nor the capacity of these Whites to indulge in violence and bloodshed to enforce injustice on Indians.

A telegram which we publish this morning reports a mass meeting of the Europeans at which the speakers included the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and which passed unanimously a series of resolutions directed against the claims of Indians in Kenya to equality with themselves. This shows that the campaign against Indians is gaining strength. But before the Whites have succeeded in their iniquitous campaign, they will have first stabbed the Empire in the back and sealed its doom. For if they succeed in their violent attempt it will mean that that empire, with all its boasted strength and glorious ideals, is unable to protect its own members and is undeserving of the homage which has been paid to it by liberty living peoples.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The recent debate in the local Legislative Council furnishes one more proof, if a proof were needed, of the fatuity of one of the terms of reference to the Primary Education Committee asking them to consider the "desirability and practicability" of introducing free and compulsory education in the Presidency. It is too late in the day for any country claiming to be or aspiring to become civilised to raise such an issue. Free and compulsory education is an ideal which every modern State aims at and which most of them have already carried out in practice. It would be childish for Indian educationists at this late hour to waste their time in discussing the pros and cons of this issue. The Minister of Education defended the inclusion of the reference on the ground that one of the members of the Council had, at an earlier sitting, expressed the view that there would be riots in villages if compulsion was introduced in certain places. But we do not think the Minister was justified on the strength of this stray remark in including the reference. The member spoke in utter ignorance of the real feelings on the subject among the people, especially the rayats. Even the poorest villager is anxious to give a schooling to his children and it is only the question of fees and cost of slate, pencils and books, that stand in the way of his doing so. In the case of agriculturists, during certain months of the year, the hours of school attendance may have to be changed to suit the convenience of the parents as in England. We are sorry, in this connection, to note the shilly-shallying attitude of Mr Paranjpye, inspite of his lengthy and laboured defence. His recent declarations within and without the Council sound strange in comparison with the views he was known to hold in his non-official days. He appears to doubt seriously whether, in the present circumstances of the country, any scheme of free and compulsory education would at all be practicable.

It is not difficult to account for his scepticism. His greatest, perhaps only, fear seems to be that the financial bankruptcy of the State will stand for a long time to come in the way of the scheme becoming practicable. All doubts about the proper curriculum to be introduced, the nature of buildings, the training of a sufficient number of teachers and so on, which are assailing the Minister, have to be solved departmentally. It is obvious that the main task to which the Committee is expected to address itself is that of finding the ways and means, and the appointment of the Committee is only a dodge on the part of officialdom under th "democratic" aegis to delay matters and shift the burden of making the scheme "practicable" on the public themselves. We are amazed that a responsible Government and a responsible Minister like Mr. Paranjpye should have deemed such a task to be the legitimate function of a Committee of the nature appointed by them. Suppose to-morrow a demand arises from the public that all important villages in the Presidency ought to be provided with medical dispensaries as certainly they ought to have been already. We suppose the Minister in charge of the subject will proceed to appoint a committee to consider first whether such a net work of dispensaries is "desirable" and if "desirable", whether it is "practicable" and if "practicable", to suggest "new sources of taxation" to meet the cost of such a scheme. We maintain that the duty of a Committee such as has been appointed by the Department of Education ought to cease with their drawing up of a scheme. The question of finance must be tackled separately by Government. We do not care how they do it. Let them, if they like, appoint a Committee to go through the entire question of finding means to finance the various reforms, educational, medical, sanitary and so on, which need urgent attention. The question of retrenchment, of course, will be the most important considerations before the Committee. It is for such a Committee to suggest "new sources of taxation", and not a Committee on Primary Education. For ourselves, we are convinced that the limit of taxation of the people has been reached, and that any further burdens will impose serious hardship on them and give rise to bitter discontent. Instead of adding to the burdens of the tax-payer, the pruning knife should be applied to the extravagant Government establishment. If the Minister of Education and his colleagues are really anxious to find out new sources of revenue to finance educational reforms they can easily find them in the huge salaries attached to their own posts as well as to those of their colleagues of the Executive Council, not to speak of the members of All-India services.

Notes of the Day.

Reparations.

It would be interesting to discover by what standard the Imperial Conference has agreed to apportion the Reparations receipts among the various members of the Empire, in the manner announced in Reuter's message published to-day. It is but right, of course, that the major portion of the receipts should go to Britain, the chief sufferer from the war, from whatever point of view we consider the fact. But how is India entitled to receive only 1.20 per cent. of the total receipts, while Canada and Australia and even New Zealand are to receive much more? If the damages are calculated in terms of casualties sustained and actual war expenditure certainly none of these Dominions suffered greater losses than India. If the reparations are calculated on the basis of the losses in men and money, as well as damage to territory actually sustained, we shall find that the other Dominions have suffered no more than India. In these circumstances it remains a mystery how the apportionment has been arrived at and how our "representatives" in the Conference have agreed to the arrangement.

A Great Man's Hope.

The latest issue of "Young India" contains a few interesting extracts from an article which Mr. Kalelkar contributed to the Gujarati "Navajivan" giving some reminiscences of the late Lokmanya. The following extract is especially interesting:—

> A friend of Tilak once asked him in course of conversation, "Balvantrao, what portfolio will you select under Swaraj? Will you be Prime Minister or will you be Foreign Member?" Tilak replied, "No, sir. Under Swaraj I will become Professor of Mathematics in a Swadeshi college and retire from public life. I detest politics. I still wish to write a book on differential calculus. The country is in a very bad way and none of you is doing anything for it. So I am compelled to look into the matter."

The answer reveals the man as he was in the simplicity and greatness of his character as well as in his intense patriotism.

Beware!

Share-mania has abated a good deal in Bombay of late and, consequently, scope for the operations of the sharks who haunt the exchange, has considerably been reduced. Extensive advertisements in the Press, dangling dividends on unheard of scales, do not pay nowadays, for the reason that the charges being rather high the game is not considered worth the candle. But hope never dies in the heart of the financial spider and he takes care to spread his web as wide as possible. If advertisements in the Press do not pay, and if the venture falls flat on the crowd that haunts the share bazars, why! handbills distributed broadcast in the streets may stick to some hands and tickle the cupidity of fools. The other day we came across one of these sheets. It pretends to be the prospectus of some petroleum oil syndicate, which is decribed as both "Limited" (in very large types) "and reduced" (in very minute characters within brackets). What this conjunction of reservations exactly means we leave it to greater financial experts than ourselves to explain. The "authorised capital" of the Syndicate is given as 30 lakhs of rupees, divided (*sic*), we are further told, into 12 lakhs shares of Rs. 2-8 each. The offer actually made is of four lakhs of these shares at par payable as follows:—8 annas upon application, 8 annas upon allotment and Re. 1-8 by calls of 8 annas every six months. A waggish friend suggests that the word "shares" in the prospectus is probably misspelt for "snares."

Oil-Dorado.

However that may be, we must admit that the statements contained in the prospectus are calculated to ensnare at least a few of those who do not know how to use their hard-earned savings. The prospectus tells us that in addition to holding 1,600 acres of land in the "Minbu Oil Field",—640 acres of which are held under prospecting license and the rest under mining lease—applications have been submitted for prospective licenses over about 9 square miles of "oil-bearing areas" in Minbu, Yenangyaung, etc., and "it is fervently hoped" that these licenses will be granted "shortly." "These fields", we are further told, "have been fully dealt with and favourably reported upon by several geologists of repute." The opinion of these "several geologists" is not published, but the prospective investor is consoled with the fact that "the industry of oil is considered as one of the most lucrative enterprises" and is told that 'the fact is self-evident from the reports of the operating companies." If the investor is still sceptical, let him note that "the profit for one year on 15 wells"— whose wells?—is estimated to (*sic*) Rs. 10,67,500, after providing for "liberal depreciation and expenses of all description", which would permit of the payment of a "satisfactory" dividend. Those who are attracted by the "snares", are advised to apply to the Company's bankers, the International Banking Corporation, Rangoon or Bombay, for a copy of the prospectus. We would also advise them to apply at the same time, or at least before they part with their cash, for that little information, which is missing in the prospectus, about the profits earned in the past by the Company or its predecessor from the 1,600 acres held under mining and prospecting leases.

Fiction.

A journal, which has made its columns the medium for the repetition of a daily hymn of hate against Mahatma Gandhi and his propaganda, excelled itself in its report of the bonfire near the Elphinstone Mill's and the meeting at Chowpatty. It said that the crowd which took part in the former function was about 10 to 15 thousand and that the whole affair was a failure, because forsooth it had not received its blessings. Even the correspondent of the Associated Press, who certainly cannot be accused of bias in favour of the Nationalists, writes a glowing account of what took place on the grounds near the Elphinstone Mills. The number of persons present there was certainly larger than that estimated by the veracious journal, and could only be calculated in lakhs. Then again about the Chowpatty meeting the journal said that the crowd must have been about 50,000 and then it corrected itself and quoted the authority of a man who had seen the football crowds in England and who put down the figure at 17,000, to be precise. The journal went on to accuse us of exaggeration and of "boosting" Mr. Gandhi. It is very difficult to calculate such huge crowds with exactitude, but to say that the multitude that crowded on the Chowpatty on Monday last, numbered only 17,000 or even 50,000 is ludicrous. Our business is not to "boost" Mahatma Gandhi or his doings but to state facts for we have found from experience that facts are more telling than fiction. Perhaps, for a paper which to'd the public that the crowd on the Chowpatty on the Satyagraha Day was only 5,000 and that a "forest of hands" supported the resolution in favour of giving an address to Lord Willingdon at the meeting held in the Town Hall, to try to alter its ways is hopeless; there is, however, nothing like trying and it is never too late to mend.

Rajpipla State.

The administration report of this little State in Gujarat for the year 1920 has been sent to us for review. We must say frankly that we are not at all satisfied with the way the administration is carried on. The State has an area of 1517¼ square miles and a population of 159,352, according to a census taken in December 1919. The gross revenue during the year under report was Rs. 22,67,989 and as much as Rs. 8,38,410 out of it was from Excise alone! That is to say, the consumption of spirituous drinks and of intoxicants like opium, ganja, etc., cost each individual in the State over Rs. 6 per head per year! The State has set up 128 shops for the sale of country spirits, seven for the sale of toddy and two for the sale of foreign liquor, while there are 24 shops selling opium. While such is the solicitude of the State for providing facilities to its subjects to indulge in vices, it could not spend more than Rs. 73,393 for their primary and higher education. The number of primary schools in 1920 was 88 or only about half the number of liquor and opium shops! The expenditure on His Highness the Maharana's stable alone was Rs. 111,403—an amount higher than the total outlay on the education (Rs. 73,393) and sanitation and medical relief (Rs. 25,788) of his subjects. It is no wonder that we read in the report that "the condition of the people, on the whole, was very far from satisfactory" during the year. The greater wonder is that the people of the State are not in a worse plight than they are at present. It should have been the pride of any Indian administrator with a revenue such as that of Rajpipla to bring the light of education to every cottage door and to teach the people to shun the ways of intemperance and vice and to lead healthy and pure lives. There are nearly a thousand villages in Rajpipla and yet there are no more than 88 primary schools. Why cannot the Maharana extend the benefits of free primary education to all the "subjects" of the State, instead of favouring only the Rajput, Mahomedan and Kaliparaj communities? Education should be made not only free but compulsory. The pernicious policy of pandering to the vice of intemperance should also be given up if his Highness would earn the true blessings of the people.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir,—Ever since you landed on these shores you have expressed your great concern about the Housing Problem in this city. You have made several speeches, given many assurances, drawn rosy pictures about Bombay Development. But all these seem very distant for realization. Meanwhile, people are in great apprehension about their present position.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL SCHEME.

You, Sir, have been telling the Mill-owners to build chawls for their men. You have raised a huge loan for providing more houses. You, Sir, have always advocated the urgency and necessity of putting up more structures; and yet your own Government is flouting the earnest prayers of the Grant Road people in connection with the Terminal station scheme! Here are middle and poor class families lodged in well-built houses. They number no less than eight thousand. And now they are threatened with requisition and eviction of their properties! Is the Terminal station a matter of urgency or utter necessity? The Residents of the place, the pubile of Bombay and qualified Engineers assert that the Terminal station can be constructed north of the Bellasis Bridge without dishousing so many thousand people. How can your Government set aside this considered opinion of Engineers, this earnest appeal of the Residents and of the public without violating your principle of "more houses" and without creating great dissatisfaction among the people? May I say, that at one of the meetings, the feeling of the people was so intense, that some of the Residents volunteered to practise Satyagraha, in case they are threatened with eviction? Surely, the Governor who preaches the gospel of "more houses" cannot allow his own Government to pull down scores of well-built houses, right at the time, when there is house famine in Bombay.

THE FORT ACQUISITION.

It seems, Sir, that the apathetic attitude of your Government in respect of the Grant Road acquisition is looked upon by the Bombay Municipality as a convenient example to follow! Here in Fort North nearly 300 houses, all fully occupied by well nigh ten thousand poor and middle class people are to be acquired by the Bombay Municipality despite the definite protests of the Fort Residents. By a very clever move, the scheme was pushed through just three weeks ago providing a safeguard that there would be no dishousing for the next seven years. And yet landlords are served with notices from now, which makes the attitude of the Municipality apprehensive and annoying. Will you, Sir, as *the Champion of "More House"* look into the matter, and avoid this discreditable demolition of houses?

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

I fear, Sir, that right reports of public opinion on this, as of other matters, don't reach your ears, for you are surrounded with Co-operators, who are not in close touch with the people as a rule. May I say, Sir, that people are saying freely:—

(1) That the Back Bay Reclamation is not business proposition;

(2) That it is more of an experiment and adventure;

(3) That Sir George Buchanan's experience of Rangoon is quite different from what is required in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation;

(4) That his expert opinion is not published fully;

(5) That it is not supported by any other independent expert;

(6) That there is no responsibility attached to him, in case the Reclamation fails!

(7) That whether the Reclamation is a success or a failure, his firm gets a commission of 2 per cent. on the whole expenditure!

(8) That for such huge work no responsible contractor is engaged!

(9) That even impartial Englishmen, who have watched the fury of the waves during the monsoon, shake their heads as to the success of the scheme.

(10) And some of them plainly question the necessity of Back Bay Reclamation, when hundreds of acres of land are available at Mahim, Sewri, Salsette and Trombay.

(11) The Back Bay Reclamation scheme of 1867 brought ruin to Bombay.

(12) The Government has not yet shown, how the present scheme is going to be a success. The chances are to the contrary, as we watch the constitution of the Development Board, their inadequate qualifications, their fat emoluments, their vast powers, their heavy purchases in the most expensive markets,—and the absence of responsibility of supervisors or workmen—all these tend to one point:—*non-success.*

But assuming for a moment, that with the Best British Brains, which are not available at present in this city, the Back Bay Reclamation scheme can be eventually made successful—*the pivotal point to-day is more houses and not more land.* For, as I have stated above, hundreds of acres of land are available. Are you, Sir, allowing all labour and materials, all brains and Capital to be sunk in the Back Bay? Or will you, Sir, in consonance with your ideal, your assurance and your expressions utilize all men, all money, all materials and all brains for building more houses? The case is clear the people are clamouring for houses—more houses. They do not want luxurious drives, nor marine villas, nor palatial abodes. *Pray, listen to the voice of the people*:—

(1) Please do not dishouse the Grant Road People;

(2) Please look into the Fort Acquisition matter;

(3) And please abandon at least the most difficult, dubious, and adventurous scheme of Back Bay Reclamation.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

RIGHTS OF THE DOMICILED.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 8.

An official summary of the transactions of the Imperial Conference, which has been issued, emphasises that the discussions on foreign policy proved most fruitful and revealed an unanimous opinion as regards the main lines and the deep conviction that the whole weight of the Empire should be concentrated behind united understanding and common action regarding foreign affairs. The means of circulating information on this subject to the Dominions was very carefully considered. Unanimous opinion was [illegible] that the policy of the Empire could not be adequately representative of the democratic opinion of its peoples, unless the Overseas representatives frequently associated with the Imperial Government in determining the course to be pursued. All the members of the Conference were keenly appreciative of the value of this meeting and urged that similar meetings should be held as frequently as possible.

The Conference agred that the Reparations receipts should be apportioned as follows:—Britain 86 point 85 per cent. Minor Colonies point 80 per cent. Canada and Australia 4 point 35 per cent. New Zealand 1 point 75 per cent. South Africa point 60 per cent. Newfoundland point 10 per cent. India 1 point 20 per cent.

STATUS OF BRITISH INDIANS IN EMPIRE.

As regards the position of the British Indians in the Empire the following resolution was passed:—

"This Conference has reaffirmed that each community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon the British Indians, lawfully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire and this Conference therefore is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth, it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India, while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of the Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position."

It was resolved that no advantage would be gained by holding the proposed constitutional conference, which was recommended by the Imperial Conference of 1917. Although attaching great importance to continuous consultation, which can only be obtained by improved communications between the various parts of the Empire being opened.

The Overseas' Premiers, however, aim at an annual meeting.

Another resolution warmly thanked the English Premier and his colleagues for the large amount of time given. The Overseas' Premiers declared that the meeting had clarified the lines of common action and had still more firmly established free co-operation between the peoples of the Commonwealth.

SUBJECTS DEBATED IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

AN AMPLIFIED VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

Reuter learns that the discussions of the Imperial Conference which comes to the conclusion tomorrow, when the report will be finally adopted, have covered considerably a wider range than was indicated by the meagre official accounts. One of the most important debates centred on the constitution of the Empire and in this connection it is believed that the Conference adopted the policy of *laissez faire* and contented itself with declaring against the suggestion for a special conference to discuss the matter and affirming the right of the Dominions to nominate their own Cabinet Ministers to represent the respective countries at the future consultations with the British Prime Minister. The Dominions' Prime Ministers rendered yeoman service by the discussion of the Britain's outstanding difficulties in Foreign field and notably with regard to Upper Silesia.

A wide field was covered in series of confidential talks, the outcomes of which appear to have been the resolute decision to have fulfilled in entirety the Peace Treaties signed between the Allies and their late enemies. It is known also that President Harding's invitation to the Disarmament Conference has been considerably debated with the coincident suggestion of a preliminary conference between the portions of the Empire interested and the United States. This suggestion, however, was eventually dropped owing to the lack of agreement.

DEFENCE OF EMPIRE.

The defence of the Empire is said to have occupied the most time of the Conference, it being discussed from every standpoint. The conversations doubtless were overshadowed by President Harding's proposal for the Disarmament Conference, but the views of the Conference seem to have been in favour of one power standard for the Empire. The Dominions undertaking the

(Continued in next page.)

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

REVELATIONS OF LORD LYTTON'S COMMITTEE.

DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

An informal luncheon in connection with the Indian Students Committee was held at the Grosvernor Hotel to-day. Lord Lytton presiding. Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari, Sir Murray Hammick, Miss L. M. Brooks, Dr. S. K. Datta, Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao and Mr. C. E W. Jones were present. Lord Lytton dwelt on the difficulties and the complaints of the Indian students revealed by the Committee's tour of universities. The Committee interviewed 179 witnesses at the Universities and also had informal conferences with numbers of students and he thought the Committee succeeded in dispelling the impression that they acted merely as an official body. He mentioned that the general opinion in the Universities was that in the interests of Indians they should come to the university at undergraduate age from India and not via English public schools. The only criticism of general character from the universities was that the Indians were apt to come to the university for the purpose of obtaining a special qualification rather than for a wide range of knowledge.

Lord Lytton emphasised the fact that many Indian students to-day suffered because their remittances from India were late, due to the tendency of the Indian parents to delay remittances. He believed that in normal times there would be good possibilities for Indians for practical training in engineering trade but as regards textile industry, the question arose of training Indians who would return to India to compete with the British textiles behind tariff walls. There were difficulties in training them for such work as cement and soap industries in view of the secrecy of processes.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari emphasised that as regards the admission of the Indians to the universities, latter urged the students to apply as early as possible and give their qualifications in order to facilitate their entry whether through the Students Department or by direct application. The Universities were most embarassed by the arrival of the Indian students at the beginning of the term without warning when the colleges were full.

PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON.

OPTIMISTIC OF HIS MISSION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 8.

Before leaving for India, Pussyfoot Johnson announced that he would speak in all the principal cities of India, finishing in Ceylon in November. He is confident that he knows conditions in India having closely studied them during the last four months. He declared that the people of India now possess right to do what they like about the liquor traffic and he was going to inform them how successful the policy had been in America. He emphasised that he did not intend to participate in religious or political questions in India.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

WOULD NOT IMPAIR INDIAN INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons, Sir T. Bennett asked whether the Government had taken steps to ascertain the views of the Indian trading community in Aden with regard to its transfer to the Colonial Office. He declared that a resolution of the Aden Chamber of Commerce in favour of the transfer expressed views of only a small number of the trading community and was repudiated by much larger number of Indian and Arab merchants including influential and long established traders of Bombay and that approval of the Chamber was given in belief that the transfer was to the Egyptian Government. Mr. Montagu replied that the Government had not taken special steps to ascertain the views of particular communities but they had considered representations, including those to which Sir T. Bennett referred. He admitted that divergent views were expressed and that a resolution of the Aden Chamber referred to the belief that it was intended to transfer the administration to the Government of Egypt. The Government would endeavour to give the weight to the opinions of all communities concerned Mr. Montagu pointed out that Aden was not merely a town in development of which the Indians had played great part and to which they contributed over one-fourth of population but it was also a strategical point and an important political centre. Government, accepted without reservation the condition laid down by the Government of India that its transfer should in no way impair the interests and status of the Indians who should receive precisely the same treatment as other subjects of His Majesty.

A Rome telegram says Jesuit Monsignor Ferdinand Perier has been appointed coadjutor to the Archbishop of Calcutta with the right of succession. The Pope has conferred the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great on the Rev. Sebastian Fernando of Colombo.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

HOSTILE EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

A NATIVE CHIEF'S DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

Nairobi.—A mass meeting of the Europeans at which the speakers included, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, to-day adopted unanimously a series of resolutions directed against the claims of the Indians in the Kenya to equality with the whites. The Indian situation has reached a very acute stage and it is understood that the white settlers have formed a secret organisation to resist Indian claims in every way.

The paramount Chief of Wakikuyu has repudiated the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of natives, making common cause with the Indians and has declared that he is opposed to the Indians.

GEN. SMUTS ADVOCATES EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

Interviewed by the "Daily Telegraph" General Smuts said he did not consider that India was capable of colonising in the Kenya without the supervision and direction of the Europeans. Left alone the Indian colonists would not be able to control the native population. General Smuts was of opinion that Mesopotamia would be a better outlet, for Indian immigration than South Africa.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

FULL SESSION OF DAIL EIREANN CALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 8.

It is officially announced in Dublin that a full session of the Dail Eireann has been called for August 16th. Summonses have been issued to all members including 36 imprisoned or interned.

ULSTER CABINET ON GOVT. OFFER.

SITUATION SUBSTANTIALLY UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 8.

With reference to the report that the Ulster Cabinet has refused to have anything to do with the Government's offer to Mr. De Valera, it is authoritatively announced that the situation is substantially unchanged and no fresh crisis has arisen.

SINN FEIN NEGOTIATIONS.

MR ARCHER-SHEE PRESSES FOR DEFINITE STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Archer-Shee pressed for a definite statement on the Sinn Fein negotiations before the recess.

Mr. Chamberlain declined, whereupon Mr. Archer-Shee asked whether the rebels had been given time limit to reply to the proposals and alleged that they were using the truce to consolidate their organisation.

Mr. Chamberlain deprecated such a question amidst the cries of "Why?" to which he replied "Because they are not conducive to a peaceful solution." (Cheers)

PROPOSED PARTITION OF UPPER SILESIA.

EXPERT COMMITTEE TO PRESENT A REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 8.

Paris.—The Supreme Council is likely to receive a little assistance from the Expert Committee, which is discussing partition of Upper Silesia. Convinced of the impossibility of reaching an agreement the experts have decided to present a report setting forth all the solutions suggested in the course of their deliberations with arguments both for and against each.

FIELD MARSHAL WILSON AT COWES.

NONE THE WORSE FOR MISHAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 8.

Field-Marshal Wilson appeared on the front at Cowes to-day apparently none the worse for yesterday's mishap.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES

PROPOSAL FOR ITS ABOLITION

COTTON-SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

The Cotton-Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association has sent letters to the members of Parliament representing the Textile constituencies urging them to take all possible steps to get the whole question of the Indian Import Duties reconsidered by Parliament and to use all their influence to secure abolition of the duties. But, the letter says, if after a full inquiry it is found that the duties are absolutely necessary for the purposes of revenue, they should endeavour to get Parliament to urge the Government of India to agree to an imposition corresponding to the countervailing Excise Duty.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

"NO HOPE OF EARLY REDUCTION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 8.

Replying to Sir Walter De Frece in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu affirmed that he was still receiving protests from Lancashire against the increase of the Indian cotton duties, but as regards the likelihood of an early reduction of the recent percentage Mr. Montagu said he could not anticipate the next year's budget.

APPALLING SUFFERINGS IN RUSSIA.

PEOPLE LIVING ON GRASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

The lack of communication and transport in Russia prevent accurate estimation of the present situation nevertheless the piecemeal reports depict a very black state of affairs and speak of appalling sufferings. Inhabitants of whole towns and villages have been compelled to feed on grass, leaves and offal and the horror has been accentuated by drought. In some districts cholera has broken out and hordes of peasants are wandering aimlessly along dying by the roadside.

Poland, Lithunia and Finland are facing the possibility of famine immigration on a wholesale scale. General Booth has received a message from the Salvation Army Representatives in Moscow stating they are in touch with millions of starving inhabitants and imploring assistance.

A Helsingfors message says while the Soviet representatives declare that the stories of famine are exaggerated they admit that the populations of a number of districts are fleeing to the other provinces in search of food but deny that an insurrection has broken out in Moscow and other towns or that general mobilisation has been ordered.

In the meanwhile sensational reports continue to be received that hordes of refugees chiefly from the Governments of Samara and Saratop are fleeing both westward and eastward. It is declared that the military cordons round Moscow are using poison-gas to prevent the fugitives from entering the city.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

SITUATION ALARMINGLY ACUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8

A telegram from Copenhagen says that the situation in Russia is growing alarmingly more acute every day. Throughout the deserted areas, whole villages are on fire and it is estimated that already ten millions of straying refugees are streaming towards Moscow, which town is surrounded by troops with a view to preventing their entry.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

RELIEF MEASURES CONSIDERED BY BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

The Representatives of the Russian Delegation in London had an interview with Mr. Lloyd George yesterday afternoon on the subject of Russian Famine. Among other measures for relief which are being considered by British Government is the extension of Export Credit Scheme to Russia.

SGR. CARUSO'S FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 8.

Naples.—The funeral of Sgr. Caruso took place today.

SPANISH SUCCESS IN MOROCCO.

RESTINGA OCCUPIED.

HOW DISARMED SPANISH SOLDIERS WERE FIRED UPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 8.

Madrid.—A communique states that the Spanish troops have occupied Restinga in Morocco and have driven off the enemy, who attacked at Suk-el-Arach suffering heavy casualties. Soldiers, escaped from Sheshuan report that after the defenders had surrendered arms in accordance with the agreement with the rebels, the latter fired on them and the Commanders of the Garrison were killed.

BRITISH COAL EXPORT TRADE REVIVED.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

The journal "Compendium" says that the British Coal Export Trade has returned to its normal channels including the French and Russian markets with which, however, nothing much is expected to be done this year. It states that immediately the pits were re-started enquiries and then orders came from every country in Europe which was eager to mix British Coal with the inferior Belgian, German and American Coal of which there were large stocks available.

PRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT.

131 COAL PITS STILL NOT REOPENED

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. at 6-15 p.m., Aug 7.

It is officially stated that coal output in Britain during the week ending July 23rd was 4,331,000 tons as compared with 4,282,000 tons for the corresponding week of 1920. One hundred and 31 coalpits normally employing 25,329 men have not reopened afte stoppage.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE TO EX-KAISER.

HOW IT WAS HASTENED BY WILHELM'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

In the course of a book entitled "Hohenzollern", which has been newly published in Berlin, Heininy, an official of the Prussian Finance Ministry shows that since the Armistice Prussia has advanced 69,000,000 marks to the ex-Kaiser on the security of his property in Germany. Heining refers to Wilhelm's impatience at the long delays in the negotiations and quotes a communication from the exiled monarch in August, 1919, complaining that he could no longer trespass upon Bentinck's hospitality, but must have money to buy his own house or otherwise he would return to Germany. This threat, says Heining, was sufficient for the money to be forthcoming immediately.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Aug. 8.

The address of the Imperial Conference to His Majesty after reaffirming devotion to the Throne says:—

"We have been conscious throughout our deliberations of unanimous conviction that most essential of the links binding our widely spread peoples is the Crown and it is our determination that no changes in our status as peoples or Governments shall weaken our common allegiance to the Empire and its sovereign, knowing Your Majesty's deep interest in your people's happiness. We trust that our labours at this time of worldwide unrest may satisfy you and conduce to welfare and safety of your dominions as well as to the peace of the world. We pray that Your Majesty and Queen may long be spared to enjoy affection of your subjects and to see all the classes equally recovered from the strain and the sacrifice of the war."

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE AT SUPREME COUNCIL.

INTERESTED IN JUST SETTLEMENT OF MATTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

In announcing that Mr. Harvey, the American Ambassador, is proceeding to Paris to represent President Harding at the Supreme Council discussions the American Embassy declares that while maintaining the policy of abstention from participation in the European affairs, the American Government is deeply interested in a just settlement of matters of the worldwide importance and desires helpfully to cooperate in the deliberations on these questions.

The Embassy adds that President Harding regards an effective recognition and an equal commercial opportunity as essential to the restoration of normal activities throughout the world.

JAPAN AND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Aug. 8.

An authoritative Japanese source claiming to interpret the opinion of Japan as regards the Washington conference declares that at the present moment, although American earnestness and disinterestedness is generally taken for granted, there is a certain current of opinion unfavourable to the American proposition because, although theoretically it is regarded with a complete approval, it is felt that a practical result cannot be reckoned upon with confidence.

GREEKS BOMBING ANGORA.

REPORTED REVERSES DENIED.

NO MARCH ON CONSTANTINOPLE CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

Athens.—The Greek aeroplanes have bombed Angora. The reports that a Greek division is to march on Constantinople and that the Greeks have met with a reverse at Sivrihissar are denied. The Greek troops it is stated, hold 300 kilometres of the front between Adabazar-Eskishehr-Afiun Karahissar.

TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP IN EAST THRACE.

ALLIES WILL NOT RAISE OBJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 8.

Sir J. D. Rees requested that if it was true that the Greek Government had closed the old route for Press telegrams across East Thrace, objection should be taken on the ground that Constantinople was a neutral area at present occupied by the Allies.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that he understood that Greece had established telegraphic censorship in East Thrace, which was occupied by the Greek troops, but the Allies had not contemplated raising any objection.

In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. Harmsworth stated he did not think that the purpose of censorship was for the prevention of the news of outrages by the Greek troops transpiring. He declared that Greece apparently had the legal right in the matter.

DENIALS BY RUSSIAN LEGATION

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

The Russian Legation denies that the Red Army is invading Asia Minor and that General Brussiloff is negotiating with Turkey and other Oriental States. The Legation declares that the Russian Government will in no way interfere in the Turco-Greek War.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

INCREASE OF INDIAN NOTE CIRCULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 8.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the tendency of the market has been somewhat easier. An enquiry from the Indian bazaars appears to have been satisfied, but at present there is not much evidence of demand from other quarters.

The tendency of the United States dollar to appreciate still checks sales thence, but the market has not lacked supplies as the Continent seems to be more disposed to sell. The outlook remains doubtful largely owing to the uncertainty of movements of the United States Exchange.

It is reported that duty has been imposed upon the export of silver from Mexico at the rate of five per cent. when the price in New York is 60 cents or under and at 5½ per cent. when over that figure.

The increase in the Indian Note Circulation and silver reserves indicate the confidence of the masses in India in the Government system of currency and also that the supplies of silver rupees are somewhat redundant and for some time to come silver is not likely to be acquired for coinage purposes in India on any large scale.

PASSPORT TO LONDON REFUSED TO KORFUNTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

Paris.—On instructions of the British Government the British Embassy has refused to visa passport of the Polish Leader Korfanty who is desirous of going to London.

MALEGAON CASE.

FORMER MAMLATDAR'S EVIDENCE.

TRAIL CONTINUES.

From our Special Correspondent.

NASIK, Aug. 3.

The whole of to-day's sitting of the Court, in connection with the Malegaon Riot Case was again given up to the examination of the Ghaisa. Mr. Azad for the Defence, continuing the cross-examination of the witness, took it up with the mortuary at which witness was left yesterday. Replying to questions, witness said he was not in the mortuary but on his way out of the dispensary passed by it. He did not see any more crowds after leaving the dispensary. He did not leave any instructions behind as to his destination. He himself did not know he was going into Halwai's Mala. Witness admitted it was after he had got into the dispensary that it became dark. He knew accused Suleman before the 25th April. He had seen him occasionally. He did not see sdleman anywhere or in any crowd that day. Witness admitted likewise regarding some other accused present in the Curt, namely, Husseinkhan Dalwala, Abdul Wahid Sait, Mahomed Shafi, Maddu Bechu, Moulvis Ishaq, Nazir Ahmed and others, shown to him. Witness could not say how Dr. Bagwe found his way to the place of his hiding. He was told that the Doctor came there after making enquiries. Witness did not send for him. Dr. Bagwe treated him for the swelling for the first time at the hut.

On the following morning, Shri Krishna Pande, Police Patel, was the first to come. Pande came a second time that morning, and a little while later, Mr. Vaishampayan Phadnis followed. The houses of both the witnes and Mr. Thakar were in the town. But neither, he nor Mr. Thakar had any communication with their people. Mr. Thakar during the fall from the ridge, had dissocated his wrist bone. The dislocation was visible. Nothing else was the matter with him except a bad shaking. Both he and witness were First Clas sMagistrates. "Why, then, did you not sign the release order," queried the counsel. Witness replied he could not. It was within Mr. Thakar's powers.

At this stage the Court interrupting the counsel remarked that Mr. Thakar was the trying Magistrate, and only he could order the release of the prisoners. Mr. Azad said his point was that Mr. Thakar could have authorised as well Mr. Ghaisas, First Class Magistrate, who was with him, instead of Mr. Vaishampayan, Extra Head Karkun. His case was that the order was not at all signed at Halwai's Mala. The Court thereupon observed that counsel could emphasise the point in his arguments. Proceeding, counsel asked the witness whether the jailer would not have obeyed the order equally if he had signed it instead of Mr. Vaishampayan. Witness replied in the affirmative, and added if Mr. Thakar had told him he could have issued the order. He did not, however, suggest to Mr. Thakar that he could do it himself. Counsel observed that the witness had not said so before the lower court.

Witness knew the deceased Sub-Inspector well. He did not know a word of English. The witness had no occasion to advise the deceased in regard to any matters. Counsel for the prosecution objecting to the question, Mr. Azad said, "I am not asking him about their domestic affairs". (laughter). Witness, continuing, said he did not know there was any discontent in the town with reference to the Sub-Inspector. Nobody had complained to him. Nor did witness have any general report or hear the rumour even that the deceased was unpopular. He did not know the deceased's previous history. The Sub-Inspector was very strict and exercised vigilant supervision over the town. The only educated police officer at Malegaon was the Circle Inspector, Mr. Ramchandra Balaji, Malegaon was his headquarters. Most of his time he was at headquarters. He was absent from the town on the 25th. He, too like the Sub-Inspector, had risen from the ranks and did not know English. The deceased Sub-Inspector knew the sort of Hindustani spoken in the Deccan. Witness had no recollection of the deceased ever addressing any group of momins in Hindustani. Asked if he would assert that the deceased was a popular police officer, witness replied that so far as he had heard he was, but witness was not able to speak from personal knowledge. He knew of no individual enmity between the deceased and the accused.

STARTING OF VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

Witness was aware that the Volunteer Movement was started early in February. Many public meetings were held in the town since January last. These meetings were of large dimensions attended by thousands of people. The audience was not exclusively Momin but consisted of all classes and castes of people in the town. Witness had heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement. He was aware that some people did not like it. Since Shaukat Ali's visit, there was considerable excitement in the town. That was about the beginning of February.

MOMINS DESCRIBEDS.

Witness admitted that the Momins were generally an energetic, healthy and manly people. As Mussulmans they were keenly interested in the question of the Khilafat. With them it was a deeply religious question. There has high feeling among them on the question. "You know", said counsel, "the Momins are not usually a very docile people?" The Court interrupted counsel and said that it was a matter of opinion. Counsel replied that this officer, generally guided the higher authorities by his opinions and his opinion was therefore important. Witness admitted that the Momins were not a people who would take anything lying down. They would retaliate. When he spoke of excitement in the town, he did so, said witness, with reference to the political activities of the people. He had found a distinct change in the social temperature of Malegaon. People were not as excited in October last as in February. They were getting more vociferous, active and articulate. The Judge remarked that the witness did not understand much English and Mr. Rangnekar kindly interpreted the question in Marathi to the witness. The defence counsel put the question differently and asked whether people had not become more clamourous. Witness replied in the affirmative, and added that he could understand the meaning of those terms.

It appears from what was said that the witness is a graduate of the Bombay University, and counsel's remark to the Court was: "You do him an injustice." Witness, continuing, said that he never got apprehensive about those meetings. He never attended any purely citizens' meeting, nor in consequence of these meetings did he make any special arrangements for police guards at these meetings. If any Khilafatists had applied to him for such guards he would have told them to manage their own affairs. The Court, interrupting counsel, said that the question did not arise as it was a purely hypothetical case. Counsel replied that the witness perfectly understood the question and had already answered it. The Court then asked the witness: "You would have refused police patrols?" Witness explained that the police attended these meetings and he made no special arrangements in connection therewith. Continuing, he said he had no objection to the volunteers for managing the meetings. He had no antipathy to the Rolunteer Movement.

COUNSEL'S RETORT TO COURT.

The Court said to counsel that the question was not relevant according to the Evidence Act. Counsel retorted that it was not according to the strict letter of the Act, but they had to rely on commonsense for their guide in such matters. The Court repeated that it was witness' own opinion. Mr. Azad replied that witness was the principal local officer and guided the authorities above him by his opinions. Further questioned, witness said there were Non-Khilafatists in the town. He received complaints from them but not on oath. Among those who complained he named Bakridi Sirdar, Amir Dinmahomed Gafur Sait and Chandmia. On counsel emphasizing the difference between a complaint and a petition, witness persisted in maintaining that he had received "complaints." Finally, counsel asked him, "you were not expected to take action on them in an executive way?" "No", said the witness. Continuing, he said that he kept his superior officers informed as to what was going on from the beginning of February to the 24th of April. He had received several complaints, five or six from each one of those he had named above. They were all oral complaints. He kept no notes; he received these complaints sometimes at home and sometimes in the office. They complained of threats, insults, intimidation and boycott. Witness understood what bullying meant. The principal people complained against were Moulvi Abdul Majid, Suleimanmia, Abdul Wahid Motorwala, Mahomed Lalkhan, Moulvis Mahomed Ishaq, Azizur Rehman and Nazir Ahmed, and Abdul Jabar Afsar. Witness reported matters to higher quarters and waited for action. Later on, he was informed that Mr. Mobedji had been specially deputed to investigate matters. Mr. Mobedji arrived at Malegaon on the 11th March. Witness admitted he was sending weekly Confidential Reports to the District Magistrate from the beginning of January. Mr. Mobedji remained at Malegaon from the 11th March to the 15th April. During that time witness sent no reports to higher authorities except through Mr. Mobedji.

MAMLATDAR'S CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

His confidential report of the 19th March was forwarded through Mr. Mobedji. Mr. Azad called for the confidential report under Section 288, Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Rangnekar objected to it. After some discussion, copy was given and Mr. Azad read it out in extenso. His description of it as a piece of classical literature provoked laughter, in which Court, counsel and everybody else joined. Questioned regarding the contents, witness said except for the volunteers' parade of the 19th March, he had no personal knowledge of the incidents described in the report. Witness then mentioned those who were present at the meeting of the 12th March. That was a meeting of the leaders of the town, convened by Mr. Kashikar, at the suggestion of the D. S. P. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

After lunch, Mr. Ghaisas, continuing to give evidence, said that he was present at the meeting of the 13th March. It was attended by five or six thousand people. Mr. Mobedji, through Moulvi Abdul Majid, told the meeting that as an indication of their having heard him and agreeing to follow the conditions that those who refused to subscribe to the Imdadul Islam Fund would not be harrassed, they should go away quietly. Thereupon, said witness, almost all of them left the meeting. Only about twenty people remained behind, and these were mostly objectors to the fund. Moulvi Abdul Majid spoke in Hindustani. He did not exactly recollect what Majid said. He would not contradict if Majid had said that as a test of the popularity of the fund. The Prant Sahib—Mr. Mobedji—desired that people who were in favour of the fund, should peacefully disperse to their homes and he would then be able to judge of their sincerity from the manner of their response. Counsel then put to the witness the names of certain persons whom the two head constables that were with witness had identified as having been seen by them in the crowd on the 25th April. Witness' answer was that in regard to those persons, he did not know them and he did not remember having seen them anywhere at any time on that day. The Judge observed to counsel that it did not signify much at all, for the head constables might have noticed certain persons whom the witness did not, and besides he did not know them, and even if he had seen them he might not remember. In fact the Court suggested to the witness as much in as many words, and thereafter witness answered in terms of the suggestion that had been made to him by the Court. Counsel for the defence insisted, however, that he would have the witness' answer for what it was worth. The Court remarked again that witness had not seen them, and he did not mention them. Counsel replied that the police constables had mentioned them, and it was open to the defence to suggest that not one of those named by them was in the crowd. Continuing, witness said he could not give the date of his first interview with Rao Sahib Kokje. It was the first Sunday after the occurrence. On the counsel suggesting to him that it was the 1st May, witness concurred. He knew Rao Sahib Kokje had come to investigate the affair. Witness did not then make a statement to him. He made his statement on receiving a memo. from Rao Sahib Kokje. Witness could not say when he got the memo. When pressed both by counsel and Court to try and recollect the date, witness persisted in saying he could not. Thereupon the Court said to witness, "Don't be silly." (Laughter.) At last, witness said that it might be about three weeks after the occurrence. Up to that time he was not examined orally as a witness by Mr. Kokje. This concluded the witness' cross-examination by Mr. Azad.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY KARANDIKAR

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, witness said that no guarantee was taken from anyone the next morning before the six prisoners were ordered to be released. Witness had suggested to Mr. Khare the night before that the prisoners could not be released without a guarantee. Witness could not give any reason for changing his mind. His interview with Mr. Khare lasted about ten minutes. He did not know who went to call Mr. Khare. Dr. Bagwe sent someone to fetch him. Witness had not yet been told that the man was Rajaram Shimpi. About 20 minutes elapsed before Mr. Khare's arrival. Witness alone thought of sending for Mr. Khare. He had known Mr. Khare ever since his arrival at Malegaon. Mr. Khare practised before him in criminal cases. When Mr. Khare came to the dispensary, besides Thakar and witness, there was present the doctor, with some of his men. Continuing, witness said there were some meetings before Mr. Mobedji's arrival. At the meeting of the 3rd March, the witness was present. He was present at other meetings convened on the 12th and 13th March. The Sub-Inspector was also present at those meetings. But witness did not remember the Sub-Inspector having been asked any questions by anybody. Witness did not ask for the District Magistrate's proclamation. He would not say it was publicly proclaimed. He received a copy on the 1st April. He did not act upon it. Mr. Thakar must have done it. About the 3rd April, the Sub-Inspector told witness that he had notified the proclamation to the public. It had not struck witness up to now that the proclamation mentioned no period, during which the order of prohibition was to be operative. He was under the impression that the order was in force on the 19th April. Witness left Malegaon on transfer on the 16th June. He could not say who asked for the District Magistrate's proclamation.

RE-EXAMINATION BY RANGNEKAR.

Re-examined by Mr. Rangnekar, witness said that Mr. Mobedji spoke through Moulvi Abdul Majid at the conclusion of the meeting. The standard of education among the Momins was low and most of them were illiterate. This concluded the protracted examination of Mr. Ghaisas. The reading alone of his deposition lasted well over an hour and a half, and when the Court rose for the day, witness was asked to remain there the next day, in case he was wanted.

AN INTERESTING PIECE OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

In the course of the cross-examination of Mr. Ghaisas, formerly Mamlatdar of Malegaon, Mr. Azad, the Counsel for the defence, referred to the weekly confidential report for the week ending 19th March 1921", sent by the witness to the District Magistrate, Nasik. The counsel read out the contents to the delectation of all present in the Court. On both the Court and the counsel for the prosecution questioning its relevancy as evidence in the case. Mr. Azad observed that as indicating the opinion of the officer concerned it was not only relevant but important. It was on his opinions that the District Authorities based their action in dealing with the Taluka. Mr. Azad described the report as a piece of classical literature that deserved to be treasured. The report runs thus:—

THE REPORT.

"Sir,—I beg to report that one Satidas Mnadhda Marwadi of Nagpur visited Malegaon on 12-3-21. On 12-3-21 he wanted to address the Marwadis here with a view to point out to them the evils of some of their social customs. Accordingly by a meeting of the Marwadis was called in the evening on 12-3-21 at about 8 o'clock. The meeting was held on the open ground in front of the Marwadis Balajee Temple. The speaker made some introductory remarks regarding the social customs of Marwadis and then turned upon Punjab atrocities, Non-Cooperation etc., when almost all the Marwadis left the meeting. He had therefore to close his lecture.

On 13-3-21 one Sonchand Ganpat Gawde or Gawande of Malegaon convened a meeting in the evening. The meeting was a public meeting. It was held at about 9 o'clock on the Vegetable Market grounds. It is said that one Balusa Gujrathi presided. Some 5,000 or 6,000 persons were present most of them were minors. It is said that he was received on his arrival by the volunteers here, who paraded before him. The volunteers were not it is said then armed with sticks or swords. The theme of the lecture was Punjab atrocities, Khilafat, Non-Cooperation and Swadeshi. The proceedings lasted for about two hours. It said that he left Malegaon for Manmad on 14-3-21. It is said that one Sakharam Waman Joshi of Ozar-Tambat, a village in the Niphad Taluka, is his private secretary.

On 17-3-21 Maulvi Nazir Ahmed arrived here at about 9-30 at night in a motor. It is said that he was giving lectures at Dhulia and that Abdul Wahid Motorwala brought him here from Dhulia in his motor. A public meeting had already been announced on the very night on the Vegetable Market grounds. There was no President. The lecture commenced at about 11 o'clock. There were about 6,000 persons present at the meeting, most of them were minors. The proceedings lasted for about 2 hours. Before the proceedings commenced a Momin boy sang some verses which were it is said most objectionable. The theme of the lecture was Punjab atrocities, Khilafat, Non-Cooperation and Swadeshi. He told the audience to openly boycott those leaders of the Anjuman-i-Islam Association here who still oppose the collection of the three pies fund for "Imdadul Islam Fund" and who still refused to give up Government Grant-in-aid of their school. It is said that he informed the audience that he was told that these leaders were trustees of the Anjuman Islam Fund and the cemetery fund and that they hold in trust moveable and immoveable property of the aggregate value of Rs. 50,000. He is said to have told the audience that there was a complaint that these trustees had not rendered proper accounts of the property held in trust by them and that a notice of 15 days be given to them to render proper accounts; he is to have criticised the action of the Government of India in raising the taxation on tobacco, sugar etc. and raising the prices of Post cards and packets and the rate of money order commission. He said that he had come from Dhulia where Imadadul Islam Fund had been recently established and where he said no Momin or any other Mohamedans opposed this fund or its collections either the collection for this fund were being made at Dhulia at the same rate at which it is being collected at Malegaon. It is said that Mr. Gulab Ahmed Dagumiya Wasif was present at this meeting. In the course of his lecture Nazir Ahmed Maulvi is said to have observed that the rose is very pretty but that one who wants to pluck it ought to be very careful about the thorns. It is said that this observation had a particular significance on that occasion.

Saban Bhicari Momin Shankhumiya, Balusa Gujarati and Sonchand Ganpat Gawandi or Gavde were some of the other speakers in support of what the Maulvi said; Shaikhumiya showed to the audience a wreath of yarn prepared by some Marwadi women from the yarn which those women had spun at home on the hand churkha. He then presented that wreath to Maulvi. Marwadis were then among the audience.

On 18-3-21 the Maulvi paid a visit to the boys who had assembled in the Masjid in the Kasaiwada between 7 and 8 in the evening. There were some 40 or 50 boys. He paid a visit to Yatimkhana in Islampura where he met some 150 or 200 boys. He visited Yatimkhana between 8-9 in the evening. At both places he advised boys to leave Government (i.e. Municipal) schools and join the National School which he said would be soon established here. He is said to have gone to Jumma Masjid for Namaz in the afternoon.

On 19-3-21 he addressed a meeting of boys near Daregaon Chowki at about 9 in the evening. He is said to have told the boys to leave Government School and join the national school when opened. At about 10-30 he attended a parade of volunteers in Nawapura. The parade took place in Nawapara. The parade took place in the field of Dadamiya. Some 22 volunteers were present. Most of them were armed with wands and some with swords. It is said that he gave prizes to the volunteers. After that he attended a Vaz held near Panna Mistry's house, near Chuna bhatti. About 3,000 persons were present. Most of them were minors. Here also he spoke about Khilafat, Non-Cooperation and Swadeshi. He said that he had received an anonymous notice said to have been given by certain leaders of the Hussein-Jamat condemning his action in establishing the new fund and in advocating social boycott of those who oppose it. He said that he took no notice of such an anonymous notice. He then it is said told the audience that the District Superintendent of Police, had called up Maulvi Abdul Majid and Abdul Wahid Seth Motorwala and given them a sharp warning after having called them up but that they have stood firm. He said that they were the leaders of the present movement at Malegaon. He then it is said told the audience that 15 days' time was given to the leaders of the Anjuman-i-Islam Association here within which they were to give a complete account of the property and funds held in trust by them and to give a reply whether they would not agree to give up the Government grant-in-aid of their school. If they failed to do that he would write to the Bombay people in Hyderabad Deccan and get them to stop their grants towards the Anjuman-i-Islam institution here. Mr. Gulab Ahmed Dagumiya Wasif and his father were present at this Vaz. One Saban Bhikari Momin openly attacked Gulabmiya as being a traitor. Gulabmiya and his father repudiated this charge. They said that they were not against the new Paisa Fund known as Imdad-e-Islam Fund and that Gulabmiya said that he never said anything against the Maulvi or against the local leaders viz. Maulvi Abdul Majid and Abdul Wahid Motorwala. Saban Bhikari Momin gave a retort when they began to quarrel like this. Maulvi acted a part of a peacemaker it is said and then both were quieted. The proceedings closed at about 2-30 a.m. and the Maulvi left for Manmad in Abdul Wahid's motor. Some verses were sang by some two Momin boys at the commencement and conclusion of the Vaz. The verses were said to be highly objectionable

Pandurang Narsinh Patwardhan visited Malegaon early this month for the purpose of establishing a Taluka Committee in pursuance of the decision of the Nagpur Congress Committee. I am told that a Taluka Congress Committee has been established here. Mr. M. V. Khare Mukhtiyar is the President and that Mr. K. P. Khare Pleader is the Secretary. Information regarding members is not yet available.

I have just obtained a copy of the verses sung on 17 and 19-3-21 and I beg to enclose it for favour of perusal. My report was delayed as I got the copy of the verses late. I am glad that I could get a copy of the verses.

I beg to remain,
Sir
Your most obedient servant
(Sd.) T. C. GHAISAS,
Mamlatdar.

CABLE ITEMS.

Five armed men entered Cabinet-makers Premises in Belfast yesterday afternoon and demanded money and when it was refused they fired wounding two partners who have been admitted to the hospital. The raiders escaped. Subsequently two public-houses were robbed while the proprietors were held up at the point of revolver.

Geneva.—International Red Cross Council has issued invitations for a meeting on August 18th with a view to the formation of an International Organisation and to centralise distribution of supplies to Russia.

Warsaw.—Polish Government has decided to join Hoover's Relief work for the Faimne-stricken Russians.

London, Aug. 6th.—The present slump in trade is strikingly evidenced by the annual report of the Manchester firm of Rylands dhich shows loss for past halfyear of 1,363,000 sterling.

Improvement in unemployment figures since cessation of coal strike continues to be well maintained, showing reduction of 886,000 in July.

A constable was shot at and wounded to-day in Belfast by two men whom he challenged. Both of them ran but were seized by two women from whom they broke loose. As Police appeared on the scene one of the men fired and hit his companion by mistake. Both were captured. It is believed that they are would-be robbers.

INDIANS IM THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Defence of their own respective territories.

On the question of Imperial Communications, the Conference is stated to have expressed strong views and the matter of wireless communication revealed some divergence of opinion. It is understood that an Australian Delegate vigorously contended for stations of sufficiently high power to enable Australia to communicate direct with England as against the opposing view of more stations of less power. The latter view is believed to have gained the day, it having been decided that Britain should complete the stations in territory under her control, while as far as might be necessary Australia South Africa and India should also erect the necessary stations within their borders with New Zealand and Canada cooperating in chain.

The work of the Imperial Shipping Committee was overhauled and the suggestion to continue the Committee under a Royal Charter, put forward but dropped in absence of unanimity.

EMPIRE NEWS SERVICE.

With regard to the question of the Empire News Services, the Conference is understood to have contented itself with approving the resolution of the 1920 Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa on the reduction of Press Rates.

Among the Minor subjects the Conference is believed to have adopted an interesting resolution dealing with the appointment of the Empire Conference of Officials with a view to obtaining a uniform system of granting patent [illegible] sections dealing with settlement within the Empire were also adopted. The South African Delegates, however, dissented from the scheme proposed in view of the limited field for White Labour in South Africa. The questions of the League of Nations, the status of Indians in the Dominions and naturalisation of aliens, were debated at length as also was the subject of condominium in the New Hebrides. On the last named question, it is understood, that Mr. Hughes submitted the proposal for acquiring certain French interests in the group and the Conference is stated to have agreed to the enforcement of the protocol signed early in the war.

FINAL SITTING OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

GEN SMUTS SATISFIED WITH RESULT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 8.

The Imperial Conference held the final sitting this morning. Cordial farewells were exchanged and a message to the King agreed upon. General Smuts left in the afternoon by motor car for Southampton *en route* for South Africa. In the course of an interview General Smuts reiterated his hope of Irish settlement and expressed satisfaction at the result of the Conference.

Mr. Hughes was absent from the final meeting having gone to Criccieth to unveil the bust of the Premier.

IMPERIAL AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION ON AIRSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Churchill quoted the resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference on August 2nd on the subject of airships. The resolution was as follows:—

"This Conference having carefully considered the report of Mr. Churchill's Committee on Imperial communications is of opinion that the proposals contained therein, should be submitted to the Governments and the Parliaments of the different parts of the Empire. On the understanding that the cost will be in region of £1,800 sterling per month, this Conference recommends that pending such consideration the existing material, so far as it can be used for the development of the Imperial Air Communications, should be retained."

BURMA BILL IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees requested that the Burma Bill should be passed before the House rose, and Mr Chamberlain replied that he hoped the Bill would be taken by the consent of the House.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER ON EMPIRE UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

Mr. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, in an interview with Reuter declared that the conference of the Dominion representatives was epoch-making as the overseas Premiers for the first time had joined in the Government of the Empire while very important matters were dealt with and momentous decisions were arrived at which would have a far-reaching effect in the direction of the Empire unity.

"I strongly hold opinion that we have laid foundations of a system which will develop into a satisfactory form of Government for the Empire and when the public realise importance of what has occurred they will consider that the result has been a good work well done."

MATIARI AFFAIR.

OFFICIAL VAGARIES.

SIGNED WARRANTS CANCELLED.

SELECTED ENQUIRY COMMITTEE CHANGED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 4.

The local authorities here seemed bent on playing the same game in regard to the firing at Matiari which they have played elsewhere in India. Although the people in no way assaulted or injured or obstructed the police or anybody else and on the contrary were the innocent victims of unjustifiable firing by the police, the local authorities decided to arrest about 20 persons from among the Khilafatists including Pir Ghulam Mujadid who by restraining and controlling the people has won the admiration of even cooperators. As the "Bharatvasi" states even the warrants of arrest had been signed by Mr. Thomas, the District Magistrate of Hyderabad, and even a date had been fixed by him for the trial of the case. The folly of the course decided upon by the officials was pointed out to [illegible] and the District Magistrate cancelled the warrants. An imposing police force which had been despatched in view of the intended arrests was called back.

Government's attitude with regard to the personnel of the Committee of Inquiry for the Matiari affair is further expressive of its tortuous ways. The papers here announced a few days ago that Mr. Thomas, Collector of Hyderabad, Mr Santdas pleader, a supporter of Mrs. Besant's school of politics, and Mr. Abdul Jabar a pleader of Karachi were to form the Committee of Inquiry. It was an open secret that Mr. Santdas had been approached in the matter by Mr. Thomas and he had agreed to serve on the Committee. It was expected even in official circles that the Committee would sit on the 29th but it would appear that some one in the Bombay Government, could not swallow the name of Mr. Santdas who after all is a staunch Home Ruler. He had also been to Matiari the day after the firing and had communicated to Government what he had learnt from both the popular and official side. Some local officials appear to have objected to Mr. Santdas owing to his having expressed an opinion as to the firing but the Collector was satisfied that nothing had been said by Mr. Santdas to disqualify him from membership of the Investigating Committee. The wire pullers at Bombay however, succeeded and for the sake of Mr. Santdas the whole personnel was changed and now Mr. Raymond, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, M. L. A. and Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassim, M.L.C. have been appointed. The official element may be better but the non-official element has certainly been weakened. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassim voted with the Government on the question of the adjournment of the Council in connection with the Matiari incident itself. As regards Mr. Harchandrai he is not the same man he once was. He has lost the political confidence of a huge section of the people.

MR. LAJPATRAI AT POONA.

PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

POONA, Aug. 8.

At the request of his Poona friends Lala Lajpat Rai halted at Poona yesterday on his return journey from Karnatak. At a crowded public meeting held in the Shivaji Mandir grounds under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar an address was presented to him on behalf of the Sarvajanik Sabha, the District Congress Committee and the Tilak Swaraj Sangha eulogising his services to national education and his sacrifices in the cause of the country. The address was printed on khadi and enclosed in a khadi envelope and a cash present was given to him for the use of his Tilak school of politics in lieu of a silver casket which, however, Lalaji asked permission to donate to the Assam "cooly" fund. In the course of his address he paid a glowing tribute to Poona saying he received his earliest political inspiration from the history of Shivaji which was reinforced by the example of Lok. Tilak.

Referring to the conflict between nationalism and imperialism Lalaji severely censured those Indians who proclaimed their pride in the British Empire which really was deeply stained with the blood of nationalities crushed under its heels in every part of the world. He made an eloquent appeal on behalf of Swadeshi and Boycott which resulted in heaps of foreign caps and also some wearing apparel being burnt at the foot of the dais. Lalaji left for Bombay the same night.

"Pussyfoot" Johnson has left for Tilbury whence he sails for India on board the Malwa.

A Calcutta message of August 8 states that on the arripal of a German steamer "Lutenfels" two Russians coming from Naples were arrested by the port police as stowaways and kept in Alipore jail today. While being brought to the police court they attempted to escape by making a hole in the prison van while crossing the maidan. They managed to come out of the van and took to heels. They were chased, rearrested and placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate who sentenced them to two weeks rigorous imprisonment each.

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SURAT NOTES.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Aug. 3.

Surat was not behind of other places in enthusiastically celebrating the Lokmanya' Jayanti on 1st instant. A lage and crowded meeting of some seven thousand strong was held in the Municipal Victoria Gardens on the bank of the river Tapty. In the morning a Khadder procession had proceeded for bath at the river and in the evening, under the auspicies of the local Swaraj Sabha a grand meeting was held. Dr. Dixit President of Surat City Municipality and member of the All-India Congress Committee, presiding. Several ladies also took part i this meeting. The volunteers had collected foreign cloth including hats, ties, saries coats and a number of caps which made quite a biggish heap before the proceedings commenced. A special enclosure in the Baug was reserved for people dressed in Khadder only and nearly 3000 persons had pure white khadder caps on their heads and white khadder coats and shirts on their persons. More than one thousand caps, a dozen or two coats were thrown away and given up for burning in response to the appeal made by various speakers especially the president Dr. Dixit and Mr. Dayalji Desai and Mr. Kalyanji Mehta.

The bonfire took place on the banks of the Tapty where many more foreign caps and clothes were consigned to the flames. In the city of Surat we now see white cap at every corner.

The workers here are further engaged in making primary education under Municipal control entirely national and also cheap. With a view therefore to introduce the shift system both for financial reasons and for freeing children of tender age from long confinement of six hours, the local Municipality has handed over with one month's notice some 43 teachers to the local board authorities from whom their services were borrowed. This step has however given offense to some ex-members of the corporation who are busy stirring up troubles against the present N. C. O. element.

MR. ARUNDALE ON SLAVE MENTALITY.

National Education is now further being popularised by Mr. G. S. Arundale who has commenced giving a series of lectures on the subject under official and non-official patronage. His tirades against the present system of Education are no less severe than those of the Mahatmaji with whose Gujarat Vidyapith, he seems to agree in toto and whose expression 'slave mentality he emphasises with more vigour even tha the Mahatmaji does himself. The adoption of Khadder dress, especially the cap, ha appealed to Mr. Arundale in such a striking manner that he hails this cap as the most admirable solution of the puzzling problem of national headdress which had taxed his brain utmost till now.

BHUSAWAL NEWS.

The volunteers are doing excellent work. More than a dozen of them are awaiting trials either under the I. P. C. or the Police Act. The other day a young lad of 16 was fined Rs. 30 under the Police Act, after the farce of a judicial trial. He was a volunteer on duty requesting the customers to desist.

The Tilak anniversary was celebrated here most enthusiastically on the 1st of August. The volunteers had collected quite a heap of foreign clothes for burning.

The national school here has its regular classes of spinning and weaving. Many a student spin fine yarn. It is really a pleasent scene to see all the boys engaged in spinning. The higher class students are now weaving good Khadi.

GOVT'S INTERFERENCE IN SOCIAL FUNCTION.

ELEVENTH HOUR PROHIBITION OF STAGING A DRAMA.

From a Correspondent.

BELLARY, Aug. 1.

The members of the 'Desiya Sangham Bellary had arranged to enact the drama entitled, "Navayugarambham" on the 31st of July last. The handbills had been distributed and tickets sold. All of a sudden, the Local authorities grew alarmed that even in Bellary such activities were manifesting themselves. Though the drama is a harmless one and it was to be acted by a students' Association, a prohibition order was served on them late at about 10.30 p.m. The spectators might be between 800 to 900. There was a great disappointment and chagrin among the audience, but they were exhorted to put up with official interference. Some of the members were ready to disobey the Deputy Collector's order and suffer the penalties of such disobedience but wise counsels prevailed and they ceased acting the drama. But this prohibition has but steadied the people in their determination to work for Swaraj.

BOMBAY HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' UNION.

AN APPEAL TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Hand-loom Weavers' Union was held on Sunday night in Ramzanally Building, Ripon Road, when almost all the hand-loom weavers, were present. After adopting the last year's report of the Union, the following members were elected as Office-bearers for the year: President, Mr. Bakayi Sirdhar; General Secretary, Mr. Anantham Vaikuntram; Joint Secretaries, Messrs. Baboo and Munshi.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the members of the Union:

That the members of the Handloom Weavers' Union should boycott from this day foreign yarn and use either Swadeshi Mill Yarn or home-spun yarn for the manufacture of cloth by them;

That the members of the Handloom Weavers' Union appeal to Mahatma Gandhiji to give the members all possible help for the advancement of "Swadeshi" and handloom weaving industry in the city of Bombay.

CO-OPERATION IN HYDRABAD STATE

The co-operative movement has made considerable headway in Hyderabad State. Though the movement was set on foot only 6 years ago the State had at the close of the official year ending the 31st Amardad, 1329 Fashi, 1,252 societies, with a working caiptal of Rs. 63,78,812 and a membership of 30,912. This increasing prosperity of co-operation in the State is ascribed to the benefit derived from the experiences of British Provinces in the matter and the enthusiastic work of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and his assistants.

For the first time in the history of co-operetion in Hyderabad, societies for purposes other than credit have made their appearance. At the close of the official year no less than 6 stores 22 weavers' societies and a society each for carpenters and jatkawallas were registered.

The future policy of the Government will be to direct their attention towards the concentration as against diffusion in the formation of new societies and they think it very necessary to have a healthy centre of co-operation in every district if not in every taluka.

PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE IN INDORE.

A peoples' conference will be held at Indore on the 27th and 28th instant with the object of suggesting to the Indore Administration the reformed that can be effected in the political, economic, educational, industrial and sanitary conditions of the people and to awaken public opinion to the necessity of constitutional agitation for bringing about these reforms.

The Governor in replying to the addres of the Vice-President of the Committee said:—It is a great privilege to me to b here to-day and to visit in your company some of the chief places of interest in this hallowed tract of Kurukshetra. It is distressing to any one and more particularly to those who cherish the glorious tradition of the Mahabharat to see the old tanks silted up, old ghats broken, old monuments or temples neglected and you, gentlemen, have done a great service to the cause of reverence and culture by forming yourselves into a body for the restoration, so far as may be, of the ruins that are scattered through this area.

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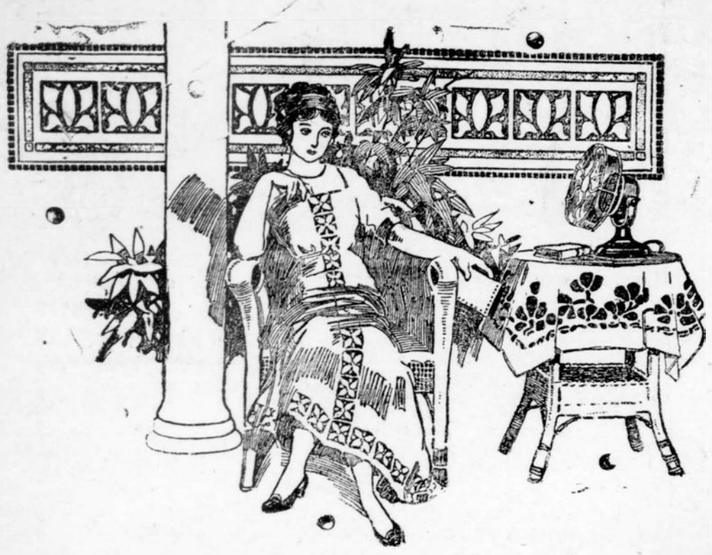

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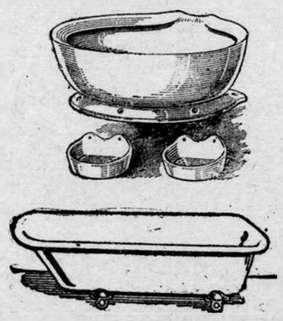

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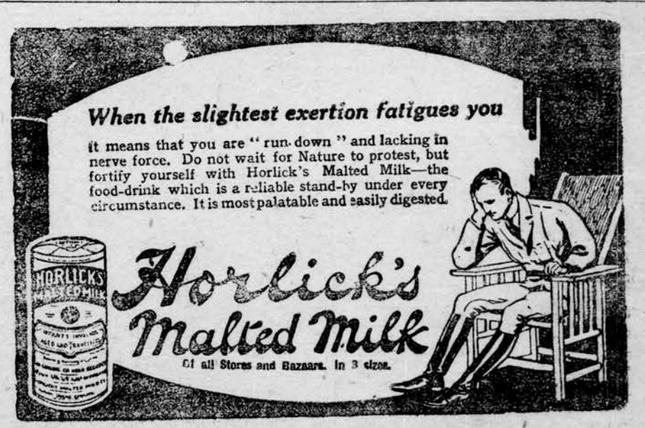

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